THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 60. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

BEECHER ON THE CRISIS

Another Letter from Henry Ward Beecher on Political Affairs.

He Defines His Position and Justifies His Cleveland Epistle.

Strange Summersaults of the Plymouth Orator.

He Proclaims Himself an Anti-Johnson Man and Favors a Modification of the President's Policy.

GREAT APPLAUSE IN CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER "SICK" AND "ALONE."

Proposed Pilgrimage to the Banks of the Hudson.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

It is a matter of general notoriety that, ever since the publication of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's letter declining to serve as chaplain at the approaching convention of soldiers and sailors to be held in Cleveland, the utmost surprise and dissatisfaction have been manifested by the majority of the members of his congregation at the sentiments expressed in that communication. Some of the more mercurial of his flock denounced his conduct in unmeasured terms; others of more temperate judgment maintained that his heart was all right, although he was unfortunate in the expression of his real sentiments upon the vital questions of the times; while "the chosen few," those who are admitted into the *sanctum sanctorum* of Mr. Beecher's inner life, could be seen going about since the explosion of his Cleveland bombshell into the radical camp nodding their heads significantly and saying, "Never you mind, Beecher is too cute to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage to the Copperheads; he'll turn up all right in time," and similar expressions. This latter class being so well acquainted with the theological summersaults of the Plymouth orator, were prepared to witness the political acrobatic performance to which his congregation were unexpectedly treated yesterday morning. As has already been observed, for the past week the most intense excitement has reigned in Plymouth Church—so much so that some were apprehensive that Mr. Beecher's alleged defection from the radicals would cause a permanent disruption of the church organization, and the consequent dispersion of hundreds of the sheep and lambs of his fold upon the barren rocks of Brooklyn Heights.

This being the state of affairs, it was supposed that the Rev. Mr. Burton, who is temporarily supplying Mr. Beecher's pulpit with great acceptability, would make some public mention of the prevailing topic of the week. The spacious building was filled to repletion yesterday, although it was positively known that Mr. Beecher would not occupy his accustomed place till the 16th instant.

It appears that on Saturday evening a member of the church received a lengthy communication from Mr. Beecher, explanatory of his previous letter upon political subjects. As many of the officers of the church as could be summoned together at such a short notice, met in council to determine what was best to be done with the political epistle. It was unanimously resolved that after the officiating minister had finished his gospel message, one of their number should mount the rostrum, and proclaim to the assembled multitude "the gospel according to Beecher," so that until the conclusion of the "religious exercises" none but a few of the initiated were aware what was about to transpire.

Before Mr. Burton pronounced the benediction, he said:—"Mr. Beecher has addressed to Captain Charles Duncan a letter in relation to his recent political utterances and the position which he now occupies. At an informal meeting of such brethren as could be hastily gathered last evening, it was resolved that the letter of Mr. Beecher be read to his congregation at the close of the service this morning, by Captain Duncan. "The reverend gentleman then pronounced the benediction, and remarked, "Now we will listen to that communication."

Captain Duncan emerged from one of the pews and mounted the stand, and, amid the breathless attention of the congregation, spoke as follows:—"I will mention that the immediate cause of the letter was the report that reached Mr. Beecher from all sides, either true or otherwise, of the great sorrow that existed in his church and among his congregation at his Cleveland letter. This letter was borne to me yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Beecher, with the request from Mr. Beecher that some of his valued and judicious friends, and as many of the brethren of the church as could be got together, should be consulted. If they thought it wise to have it read, he desired it to be read; if not, not. It was his wish that Mr. Burton should read the letter, but it was thought unwise by the brethren to tax Mr. Burton, in addition to his other duties, with that of reading this long letter; so it was decided that I should try to read it. I will read it the best I can, and if I stumble you will be kind enough to bear in mind that you would probably stumble if you were here." (Laughter.)

Captain Duncan then proceeded to read Mr. Beecher's latest fulmination, which it is needless to say was listened to with profound attention. When the temporary occupant of the stand from which alleged theological and political heresies, mingled with unparalleled flights of eloquence, have long been fulminated, came to the passage in the letter wherein Mr. Beecher announced himself opposed to the details of the President's policy, the house, to use a theatrical phrase, "came down." That sentence was followed by loud applause from the audience floor, the gallery and the upper gallery, where the "gods" are supposed to dwell. It is not improbable that if an outsider had wandered into Plymouth Church at this juncture, amid the stillness of the Sabbath, and witnessed such a desecration of the day within the precincts of the temple dedicated to the sacred exercises of worship, he would have imagined himself suddenly ushered into the company of a set of infuriated enthusiasts instead of a gathering of professed humble worshippers of the Almighty. At the conclusion of the reading of the epistle, which wound up by saying he was "sick" and "alone" —which might properly be paraphrased—

All around my farm I roam,
Sick, and sad, and lonely.

The laughter in which the audience freely indulged a moment before at the witticism of Mr. Beecher's, relative to the "narrowness" of the President's sphere, suddenly turned into expressions of pity and commiseration. Mr. Beecher having satisfied that portion of his flock who supposed that during his absence from the Plymouth pulpit he had fallen among thieves at the political Jericho, who had stripped him of some of his private theories and left him half dead on the radical battle-field, they, in connection with all the good Samaritans of his church, instead of giving him the cold shoulder, will make a hasty pilgrimage to the banks of the Hudson, and officiously assist in binding up any imaginary wound which an enlightened and statesmanlike view of the great questions of the day may, in their estimation, have caused to be inflicted upon him.

The following is

Mr. Beecher's Letter.

PEEKSKILL, Sept. 8—My Dear Friend:—I am obliged to you for your letter. I am sorry that my friends and my congregation are grieved by my Cleveland letter.

This feeling, however, has no just grounds, whatever may be the seeming. I have not left, and do not propose to leave, or to be put out of the Republican party. I am in sympathy with its aims, its great principles, and its army of noble men. But I took the liberty of criticizing its policy in a single respect, and to do what I could to secure what I believed and still believe to be a better one.

I am, and from the first have been, fully of opinion that the amendment of the Constitution proposed by Congress, equalizing representation in Northern and Southern States, was intrinsically just and reasonable, and that it should be sought by a wholesome and persistent moral agitation.

But, from the present condition of the public mind, and from the President's attitude, I deemed such a change to be practically impossible, in any near period, by political action. And a plan of reconstruction based upon that seems to me far more like a plan of adjourning reconstruction for years at least, with all the liabilities of mischief which are always to be expected in the fluctuations of politics in a free nation.

It is not the North that chiefly needs the restoration of the Government to its normal sphere and regular action. Either the advantages of Union are fallacious, or the continuous exclusion of the South from it will breed disorder, make the future reunion more difficult, and especially subject the freedmen to the very worst conditions of society which can well exist. No army, no Government, and no earthly power can compel the South to treat four million men justly, if the inhabitants (whether rightly or wrongly) regard those men as the cause, or even the occasion, of their unhappiness and disfranchisement. But no army, or Government, or power, will be required when Southern society is restored, occupied, and prospering in the renewed Union. Then the negro will be felt to be necessary to Southern industry, and interest will join with conscience and kindness in securing for him favorable treatment from his fellow-citizens.

We that live at a distance may think that the social reconstruction involved in the emancipation of four million slaves is as simple and easy as it is to discourse about it. But such a change is itself one of the most tremendous tests to which industry and society can be subjected, and to its favorable issue is required every advantage possible. The longer, therefore, the South is left in turmoil, the worse it will be for the negro. If there were no other reason; if the white population were not our fellow-citizens: if we had lost all kindness and regard for them and all pride for the Union, as in part represented by the Southern States, and confined our attention exclusively to the negro, the case would be strong beyond my power of expression for an early resumption of Federal relations with all the States. If this is to disregard the negro, then all social and natural laws have been studied in vain.

Neither am I a "Johnson man" in any received meaning of that term. (Great applause.) I accept that part of the policy which he favors, but with modification. I have never thought that it would be wise to bring back all the States in a body, and at once, any more than it would be to keep them all out together. One by one, in due succession, under a practical judgment, rather than by a wholesale theoretical rule, I would have them readmitted. I still think a middle course between the President's policy and that of Congress would be wiser than either. But with this my agreement with the President ends. I have long regretted his ignorance of Northern ideas and sentiments, and I have been astonished and pained at his increasing indiscretions.

Unconsciously, the President is the chief obstacle to the readmission of Southern States. It is enough that he is known to favor a measure to set the public mind against it. This is to be deplored. But it is largely owing to his increasing imprudent conduct. I believe him to be honest, sincere in desiring what he regards as the public good, but slow and unapt in receiving help from other minds. Proud and sensitive, firm to obstinacy, resolute to fierceness, intelligent in his own sphere—which is narrow—he holds his opinions inflexibly. He often mistakes the intensity of his own convictions for strength of evidence.

Such a man has a true sphere in periods of peril, when audacious firmness and rude vigor are needed. But in the delicate tasks of adjustment which follow civil war such a nature lacks that tact and delicacy and moral intuition which constitute the true statesman.

Mr. Johnson's haste to take the wrong side at the atrocious massacre of New Orleans was shocking. The perversion and mutilation of Sheridan's despatches need no characterization. I do not attribute this act to him. Yet it was of such a criminal and disgraceful nature that not to clear himself of it by the exposure and rebuke of the offending party amounted to collusion with crime after the fact. What shall I say of the speeches made in the recent wide circuit of the Executive? Are these the ways of reconciliation?

Yet Mr. Johnson is to be our President for nearly three years to come, clothed with a power which belongs to few thrones. Besides the honor which a people owe to him as the Chief Magistrate, we must, as Christian citizens, credit him with his real excellencies—his original horror of secession, his bold resistance to treachery, his persistent and self-denying heroism in the long dark days of Tennessee. We must not forget that he has jealously resisted a centralization of power in the Federal Government; that he has sought to dignify and secure a true State rights; that he has maintained a simplicity of manners and a true love of the common people.

It is our duty, likewise, to forestall and prevent, as much as possible, by kind but faithful criticism of his errors on the one hand, and by sympathy and kindness on the other, those dangers to which he is liable under attacks which he is peculiarly unable to bear with calmness, and those dangers of evil counsellors, which more and more gravitate towards him. So long as it was possible, I have been silent upon Mr. Johnson's faults, and now speak so plainly, only lest I seem to approve or cloak them.

And now allow me to express some surprise at the turn which the public mind has taken on my letter. If I had never before spoken my sentiments I can see how friends might now misapprehend my position. But for a year past I have been advocating the very principles of the Cleveland letter in all the chief Eastern cities—in Boston, Portland, Springfield, Albany, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Brooklyn (at the Academy of Music, last winter). These views were reported, discussed, agreed to or differed from, praised and blamed abundantly. But no one thought, or at least said, that I remember, that I had forsaken the Republican party or had turned my back upon the freedman.

My recent letter but condenses those views which for twelve months I have been earnestly engaged in urging upon the attention of the community. I am not surprised that men dissent. But this sudden consternation and this late discovery of the nature of my opinions seem sufficiently surprising. I could not ask a better service than the reprinting of that sermon of last October, which first brought upon me the criticisms of the *Tribune* and *Independent*.

I foresaw that, in the probable condition of parties and the country, we could not carry suffrage for the freedmen by immediate political action. When the ablest and most radical Congress of our history came together they refused to give suffrage to negroes, even in the District of Columbia; and only in an indirect way—not as a political right, but as the hoped-for result of political selfishness, did they provide for it by an amendment to the Constitution. What was prophecy with me, Congress has made history. Relinquishing political instruments for gaining the full enfranchisement of men, I instantly turned to moral means; and enunciating the broadest doctrine of manhood suffrage, I gave the widest latitude to that, advocating the rights of black and white, of men and women, to the vote. If any man has labored more openly, on a broader principle, and with more assiduity, I do not know him. More ability may have been shown, but not more directness of purpose or undeviating consistency.

I attribute the recent misunderstanding, in part, to the greater excitement which now exists, in the narrowing of the issues, and to the extreme exacerbation which Mr Johnson's extraordinary and injudicious speeches have produced. To this may be added my known indisposition to join in criticism upon the President, and the fact that I urged a modified form of that policy which he, unfortunately for its success, holds.

Upon Mr. Johnson's accession, I was supremely impressed with the conviction that the whole problem of reconstruction would practically pivot on the harmony of Mr. Johnson and Congress. With that we could have secured every guarantee and every amendment of the Constitution. Had a united Government said to the South, promptly backed up as it would have been by the North, "With slavery we must take our of the Constitution whatever slavery put in, and put in what slavery for its own support left out," there can scarcely be a doubt that long before this the question would have been settled, the basis of representation in the South conformed to that in the North, and the principle, the most fundamental and important of all, might have been established in the Constitution, viz., that manhood and full citizenship are identical.

Such great changes required two things, viz: promptness and unity of counsels. To secure these I bent my whole strength. I urged the purgation of the Constitution. I reasoned against mutual distrust, and plead for unity of governmental action. I did all that I knew how to do to confirm the President in his warbegotten zeal against slavery; to prevent such suspicions and criminations as would tend to revive in his mind old prejudices, and bring on a relapse into his former hatred of Northern fanatics. I thought I understood his nature, and the extreme dangers, at such a critical time, of irritating a proud, sensitive, pugnacious man, of Southern sympathies, little in sympathy with Northern feelings or ideas, and brought into the very leadership of those men and that train of principles which he had all his life hated and denounced. That he was sincere and tenacious would make the case all the more difficult. I thought I foresaw that a division between him and Congress would be the worst disaster that could befall us; that the practical test of true statesmanship just then was not to be found in theories or philosophies, however sound, but in securing and confirming Mr. Johnson in his then dispositions.

Upon the assembling of Congress I went to Washington. I found Southern men lying prostrate before Mr. Johnson and appealing to his tender heartedness—for he is a man of kind and tender heart—disarming his war rage by utter submission.

I found Northern men already uttering suspicions of his fidelity, and, conscious of power, threatening impeachment. The men who seemed alive to this danger were, unfortunately, not those who had the management of affairs. Bad counsels prevailed. The North denounced and the South sued; we see the consequences.

Long after I despaired of seeing the President and Congress harmonious, I felt it to be the duty of all good men to leave no influences untried to lessen the danger and to diminish the evils which are sure to come, should the President, rebounding from the Republicans, be caught by those men who were in sympathy and counsel with the South throughout the war. I shall not attempt to apportion blame where both sides erred. It is enough to say that unity secured at the seat of government would have been a noble achievement of leadership.

Deeming the speedy admission of the Southern States as necessary to their own health, as indirectly the best policy for the freedmen, as peculiarly needful to the safety of our Government, which, for the sake of accomplishing a good end, incautious men are in danger of perverting, I favored and do still favor the election to Congress of Republicans who will seek the early admission of the recusant States. Having urged it for a year past, I was more than ready to urge it again upon the various conventions which preceded the nomination of representatives to Congress this fall. In this spirit and for this end I drew up my Cleveland letter. I deem its views sound; I am not sorry that I wrote it. I regret the misapprehension which it has caused, and yet more, any sorrow which it may have needlessly imposed upon dear friends. As I look back upon my course, I see no deviation from that straight line which I have made, without wavering, for now thirty years of public life, in favor of justice, liberty, and the elevation of the poor and ignorant.

The attempt to class me with men whose course I have opposed all my life long will utterly fail. I have been, from my youth, a firm, unwavering, avowed, and active friend of all that were oppressed. I have done nothing to forfeit that good name which I have earned. I am not going weakly to turn away from my settled convictions of the public weal, for fear that bad men may praise me or good men blame me. There is a serious difference of judgment between men as to the best policy. We must all remit to the future the decision of the question. Facts will soon judge us.

I feel now profoundly how imperfect my services have been to my country, compared with its desert of noble services. But I am conscious that I have given all that I had to give, without fear or favor. Above all earthly things is my country dear to me. The lips that taught me to say "Our Father," taught me to say "Fatherland." I have aimed to conceive of that land in the light of Christianity. God is my witness that with singleness of heart I have given all my time, strength, and service to that which shall make our whole nation truly prosperous and glorious. Not by the lustre of arms, even in a just cause, would I seek her glory, but by a civilization that should carry its blessings down to the lowest classes, and nourish the very roots of society by her moral power and purity, by her public conscience, her political justice, and by her intelligent homes, filling up a continent, and rearing a virtuous and nobler citizenship.

By night and by day this is the vision and dream of my life, and inspires me as no personal ambition ever could. I am not discouraged at the failure to do the good I meant, at the misapprehension of my church, nor the severity of former friends. Just now those angry voices come to me as rude winds roar through the trees. The winds will die, the trees will live. As soon as my health is again restored, I shall go right on in the very course I have hitherto pursued. Who will follow or accompany, it is for others to decide. I shall labor for the education of the whole people, for the enfranchisement of men without regard to class, caste, or color; for full development among all nations of the liberty wherewith Christ makes men free. In doing this I will cheerfully work with others, with parties, any and all men that seek the same glorious ends. But I will not become a partisan. I will reserve my right to differ and dissent and respect the same right in others. Seeking others' full manhood and true personal liberty, I do not mean to forfeit my own.

Better days are coming. These throes of our day are labor pains. God will bring forth ere long great blessings. In some moments which it pleases God to give me, I think I discern arising beyond the present troubles, and over the other side of the abyss in which the nation wallows, that fair form of Liberty—God's dear child—whose whole beauty was never yet disclosed. I know her solemn face. That she is Divine, I know by her girdle of purity, by her sceptre of justice, and by that atmosphere of love, that, issuing from her, as light from a star, moves with her, more royal than a king's apparel. In this, too, I know her divinity, that she shall bless both friends and enemies, and yield the fullest fruition of liberty to those who would have slain her; as, once, her Master gave His life for the salvation of those who slew Him. I am your true friend and pastor.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Evening Services.

The church was densely crowded in the evening, the increased attendance being composed of the floating element who seriously incommode the regular attendants of the church, by rushing to Plymouth church whenever they think that Beecher will hold forth on politics. Mr. Burton very judiciously refused to pander to this morbid thirst for excitement, and maintained a perfect silence upon the exciting scenes of the morning.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, September 10, 1866.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were well maintained. In Government bonds there was very little doing. New 5-20s sold at 108¾, no change; 98¾ was bid for 10-40s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; 111 for old 5-20s; and 105¾@106 for June and August 7·30s. City loans were in demand; the new issue sold largely at 99¾@99¾; and old do. at 95½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 47¾, an advance of ¼ on the closing price of Saturday evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¼@57½, no change; and Little Schuylkill at 37½, a decline of ½. 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 60 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 40 for North Pennsylvania; 65 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; 33½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45¾ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 46 for Fifth and Sixth; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 54½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 18¾ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 27½ for Girard College; and 42 for Union.

Canal shares were firmer. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 37@37¼, an advance of ¼; Susquehanna Canal at 13¾, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation common at 28¾, no change; 59 was bid for Lehigh Navigation, and 58½ for Delaware Division.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 147¼; 97 was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 132½ for Farmers and Mechanics; 55 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 54 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 90 for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers and Mechanics; 100 for Tradesmen's; 66½ for City; 42 for Consolidation; 55 for Commonwealth; 66½ for Corn Exchange; 64 for Union; and 120 for Central.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146⅛; 11 A. M., 146⅛; 12 M., 146 1 P. M., 146⅛.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$4800	City 6s n lots.	99½	100 sh	Susq Can	13¾
$4000	do lots.	99½	68 sh	Pa R	lots 57½
$100	do	99½	150 sh	do	lots 57¼
$4.0	do	99½	200 sh	Read	lots 57¼
$9500	do k o	99½	300 sh	do	lots. 57¼
$2000	do mun lots	96¾	71 sh	Lit Sch	35. 37
$11000	do R R	95½	100 sh	Felton	b60 7
$7000	US 6-20s 65 coup	108¾	100 sh	do	c 7
$875	Sch Nav 6s 82.	85			

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	145½	146⅞
American Silver, 4s and 5s	137	..
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	15	..
" " July, 1864	14½	..
" " August, 1864	14	..
" " October, 1864	13	..
" " Dec., 1864	12	..
" " May, 1865	10	..
" " August, 1865	8½	..
" " Sept., 1865	8	..
" " October 1865	7½	..

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, September 10.—The upward movement in the neighboring markets for Flour has caused a firmer feeling here, but there is no demand, except from home consumers, who purchase to supply immediate wants. Sales of 600 bbls. Northwestern extra family at $12@12 50, the latter rate for choice, and small lots of superfine at $7·50@8 75, old and new stock extras at $9@11. Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11·50@13 50, the latter rate for fresh ground new wheat, and fancy brands at $14@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $5 75@6. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat Market continues to be characterized by extreme dulness, and the offerings are small. Sales of 1000 bush. at from $2·55 to $2 80 for fair and choice new red. White may be quoted at $2·90@3. Rye remains without change; small sales of Western at 90c, and Pennsylvania at $1 10. In Corn no improvement to notice; sales of yellow at 91c., and 2500 bush. Western mixed at 87@88c. Oats are inactive. Sales of 2000 bush new Southern at 47c.

There is very little Cloverseed coming forward. Small sales have been made at $6 50@7 50. Timothy is selling at $5·25@4. 500 bush. Flaxseed sold at $2·50.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales at $2 37 for Pennsylvania, and $2 40 for Ohio.

Abandonment of an English Girl in Paris.—The *Gazette des Tribunaux* relates the following strange story:—"The attention of the police was attracted two nights since in the Rue d'Amsterdam to the frightened looks and agitated movements of a little girl, of about ten years of age, who seemed to be seeking some one. All at once she sprang forward to overtake a man who was going rapidly away, after having abandoned her. The police started in pursuit and soon arrested him. The man, when interrogated, said that he had been employed to bring the little girl from London to Paris; that he had taken her, as ordered, to an hotel-keeper in the Rue d'Amsterdam, who was to have received her in his house, but that, on the refusal of that person, he had resolved to abandon her. This individual, who is an Englishman, remains in the hands of the police."

THIRD EDITION

TRENTON.

Meeting of the New Jersey Legislature.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

TRENTON, September 10, 1866.—The dull, monotonous routine of life in the capital has been rudely broken in upon to-day. Most of the Senators and Assemblymen from all parts of the State are already in town, and by evening it is probable that every claimant to a seat will be on hand.

At the close of the session of last winter, the political status of the two Houses was as follows:—Senate, Republicans, 11; Democrats, 10; Assembly, Republicans, 36; Democrats, 24. On account of the peculiar position assumed by Mr. Scovel, who was elected as a Republican, the Senate was tied. Mr. Scovel is now heart and soul with the true Union party of the country, and no further difficulty is apprehended on his account by any one.

Although there may be a few changes in the Assembly, the large majority of the Republicans in that body will not be materially diminished. Mr. Van Wagoner, of Passaic, has been appointed a Judge, and thereby forfeits his seat if he has qualified. It is not known whether he has done so or not, but if he has, and his vote is at all necessary to the success of the Union party, he can resign his judgeship for the time, as he is sure of a reappointment at the close of the extra session.

Dr. Trimble, a Republican member of the Assembly from Newark, is also said to be incapacitated from taking his seat, on account of his connection with the Custom-house in that city. Mr. Lee, of Union, who worked with the Republicans last winter, has gone over to the Johnsonites, according to rumor; but the truthfulness of the report is involved in some doubt. These losses, if losses they prove to be, are counteracted in a measure by the removal of Mr. Leon Abbett, of Union, from his district, although his right to a seat may not be questioned on that account.

The preamble to the proclamation of the Governor which convenes the special session of the Legislature reads as follows.—

Whereas, The Honorable Secretary of State of the United States has transmitted to me an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the Legislature of this State for its ratification; *and whereas*, in consequence of an existing vacancy, New Jersey is not fully represented in the Senate of the United States, to the detriment of important interests.

The first business in order, therefore, will be the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, a bill for which purpose will be introduced in the Senate to-day, or early to-morrow. Its passage by both Houses within a couple of days is secure.

The election of Senator cannot take place until Tuesday, the 18th, in consequence of the provisions of an act of Congress, which goes into action in this case for the first time. This law establishes a uniform mode of electing Senators of the United States in all the States, and has the following provisions:—

Section 1. That the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the time for which any Senator was elected to represent any State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress in place of such Senator so going out of office, in the following manner:—Each House shall openly, by a *viva voce* vote of each member, present the name of one person for Senator in Congress from said State, and the name of the person so voted for who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each House, shall be entered on the journal of each House by the Clerk or Secretary thereof; but if either House shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day, that, too, shall be entered on the journal. At 12 o'clock, meridian, of the day following that on which the proceedings are required to take place, as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each House shall then be read; and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each House, such person shall be declared duly elected Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each House, or if either House shall have failed to take proceedings as required by this act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose by a *viva voce* vote of each member present a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock each day during the session, and take at least one vote until a Senator be elected.

Section 2. That whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such State in the Senate of the United States, said Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after the commencement of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner hereinbefore provided for the election of a Senator for a full term; and if a vacancy shall happen during the session of the Legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the Legislature shall have been organized, and shall have notice of such vacancy.

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State for which any Senator shall have been chosen as aforesaid, to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States, which certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

The two Houses do not meet until 3 o'clock this afternoon, so that it is not probable that much business will be transacted before to-morrow.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 10.—The steamer *Colorado*, from New Orleans for Boston, arrived at Norfolk yesterday short of coal, and proceeded on her voyage after a short delay.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The steamships *Hecla*, *City of Boston*, and *Hermann* have arrived at this port.

EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

STEAMSHIP "CHINA" AT HALIFAX.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

HALIFAX, September 10.—The steamship *China* has arrived at this port.

The advices by the *China* are from Queenstown to September 2, and have been mostly anticipated by the Atlantic Cable.

The steamship *Caledonia*, from New York, arrived in the Clyde on the 1st inst.

The Turkish Government has contracted a loan to pay its overdue dividends.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, September 1.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; winter red and Southern, 10s.@10s. 9d. Corn active at 26s. 3d. for mixed. Beef firm. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon advancing and prices a trifle higher. Tallow advanced 6d.; sales at 44s. 6d.@46s. for American. Ashes quiet; small sales at 30s. for pots; the market is bare of pearls. Sugar quiet and firm. Coffee firm. Rice firmer and slightly advanced. Linseed less firm. Linseed oil easier; sales at 43s.@43s. 6d. Rosin quiet and steady.

Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 36s. 6d. Petroleum active and firmer; sales at 1s. 9½d.@1s. 10d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Winter red wheat, 46@52s. Iron dull at £5 10s. for rails and bars, and 53s. 6d. for pigs. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee steady. Tea quiet. Linseed buoyant.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 10.

Conflict in Virginia.

General Howard has received from Richmond, Virginia, the facts of a case that involves the very important issue whether the sentence of a military commission, properly organized, and its verdict officially approved, shall be set aside by the civil authority. On January 19, 1866, Robert Brittingham was arrested at Fortress Monroe for the murder of a negro. He was tried and found guilty by a military commission organized by order of General Miles, and the sentence was approved and promulgated by the Secretary of War. On the 18th of March the prisoner was remanded to the Virginia State Prison at Richmond, and last week, on a writ of habeas corpus, was taken before Judge Lyons, of Hustings Court of that city, and by him delivered over to Mayor Mayo for trial before his court on a criminal offense. The decision given for this action was, that since the restoration of civil law the enforcing of military law against citizens was rendered null and void. Brittingham was admitted to $500 bail by the Mayor, to appear for trial November 1st. General Schofield applies for instruction as to whether he shall rearrest the culprit or not. The whole case has been referred to Secretary Stanton.

General Howard.

Rumors of the intended resignation of General O. O. Howard, as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, are again afloat. There is no truth whatever in the statement. General Howard is an army officer, detailed to the charge of freedmen's affairs. He cannot resign—he could be relieved, but no application to be relieved will be made, as the President would construe the wish into an acknowledgment on the part of the General that he was unable to administer the affairs of his department, and Mr. Johnson would claim this justification for the dismissal from the army of a well-known gallant officers.

General Howard's friends insist he shall not place himself in such a false position, and Secretary Stanton plainly and emphatically asserts that so long as he is chief of the War Department, Howard shall remain Commissioner of the Bureau.

General Schofield.

Major-General Schofield, commanding Department of Virginia, headquarters at Richmond, has made the significant move of taking up his residence at the avowed Rebel hotel—the Exchange. The Union citizens of that city have been led by this and similar indifferent acts towards loyal sentiments to indulge in no flattering comments of this new commanding officer.

National Bank Issue.

Amount of National Bank notes issued during the week, $1,264,025. Total in circulation to date, $291,179,845.

Internal Revenue.

Internal Revenue receipts Saturday, $1,621,-506·50. For the ending week, $10,302,028·82.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Cotton is quiet at 33c@35c. for middlings. Flour has an advancing tendency, the prices are 15@25c. higher. Sales of 12,000 bbls. at $8·65@11 25 for State, $8 65@12 75 for Ohio, $8 65@10 25 for Western. Southern firmer; 500 bbls. sold $10·75@15 75. Wheat advancing; the supply is scarce and prices are 3@5c better. Corn unchanged; sales of 86,000 bushels at 83c. Pork firm at $32 25. Lard dull at 18@20¼c. Whisky dull.

German Exiles.—Switzerland has now become the refuge of those Germans whose opposition to the Prussian annexations has made it dangerous for them to remain in their own country. A correspondent from Berne says that the hotels in the Swiss towns are now full of barons, counts, ritters, and other noblemen, who have escaped the clutches of Bismark, and have hurried away with their treasures in order to save them from Prussian rapacity. The treasures of several of the small States, too, have been sent for protection to the Swiss authorities. That of Wurtemburg came the other day in a great number of chests to Zurich, and that of Baden, which did not occupy quite so much space, to Basle. There are still a great many German workmen in Switzerland, and they show no disposition to return to their homes, notwithstanding the restoration of peace.

—A letter from Toulon states that, during the late regattas at that port, a small boat was upset by a blow from the tail of a monstrous fish, which was no doubt frightened by the unusual movement of the water, occasioned by the boats, or at the bands of music. It is supposed that the fish was an immense tunny, of which great numbers are at present seen on the coast.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Johnson on His Winding Way.

From the Tribune.

Though Andrew Johnson, when he deserted the Union party, baffled our hopes and turned the vast patronage of the Government against our policy, there is yet one great compensation in his faithlessness—we are spared the shame of supporting a man who has repeatedly outraged all the dignities of office and the decencies of political strife. Since the sad day when he was inaugurated Vice-President, we have learned that his coarseness and duplicity are more dangerous to the party he leads than to that he opposes; now, at least, we need not blush to read his speeches, for it is not our principles that he drags along the ground.

Mr. Johnson's tour through the North has, perhaps, done the Union cause more good than the arguments of all its orators. The pretense that the real object of his journey was to give official honor to the memory of Douglas is now openly disregarded, and we see the President, dragging with him the Secretary of State, stumping the North against Congress, and glorifying his own greatness. At every little railroad station where the cars have stopped, Mr. Johnson has harangued astonished crowds with praises of his own patriotism, and violent denunciations of a "malignant, subsidized press, and a traitorous and illegal Congress." Mr. Seward either lacks shrewdness, or has a purpose which many rumors indicate as still clinging to the ambition of age, or he surely would have induced the President to be silent. But the two gentlemen have shown an inexhaustible stock of mutual admiration, by which their prudence has been betrayed. Mr. Johnson, like a stump-speaker in a county canvass, has used every opportunity to abuse his opponents with vehemence and coarseness, which constantly increase by exercise. Yet such an overflow of wrath has rarely been united with such poverty of ideas; he has but one speech, the burden of which is his own immaculate record, and the treason of the party which elected him.

The disgraceful scene at Cleveland is a consequence of Mr. Johnson's offensive familiarity with the crowds he has addressed. He challenged the criticism he received by the language he used. Never before did a President of the United States so completely forgot his station as Mr. Johnson has done in bandying words and arguments with a noisy assembly. It is unnecessary to examine the Cleveland harangue; it is enough that the public should read it.

Yet what can be thought of the professed humility of Mr. Johnson—a humility which is so continually iterated that it becomes an offensive form of pride—when he refers to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln as the work of a righteous Providence? Though not distinguished for reticence, upon that subject, at least, we might have expected silence. But it is thus that he speaks, and thus that the crowd replies:—"But a short time since you had a ticket before you for the Presidency. I was placed upon that ticket, with a distinguished fellow-citizen who is now no more. I know there are some who complain. (A voice, 'Unfortunately.') Yes, unfortunate for some that God rules on high and deals in right. (Cheers.) Yes, unfortunately, the ways of Providence are mysterious and incomprehensible, controlling all those who exclaim 'Unfortunate.' ('Bully for you.')" Yes, there *are* many who will complain now the more of Lincoln's death when they see that Mr. Johnson does not. We are not surprised that the people assembled at Cleveland could not hear this language with patience; but, were it not that we have learned to know Mr. Johnson, we should wonder that he continued to speak. But the opposition and ridicule of his auditors seem to have been welcome; he continued to speak with a spirit which shows that he has not lost in the dignities of the President the habits of the demagogue. "I will tell you what I did do. I called upon your Congress, that is trying to break up the Government." (Cries, "You be d—d," "Don't get mad, Andy.") "Well, I will tell you who is mad. Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad' Did your Congress order any of them to be tried? (Three cheers for Congress.)" To such remarks a fresh attack upon Congress is his usual answer. He would "take William H. Seward and bring him before you, and point you to the hacks and scars upon his person. I would exhibit the bloody garments saturated with gore from his gushing wounds. Then I would ask you:—'Why not hang Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips?'" He defies "man or woman to place his finger upon one single act of mine deviating from any pledge of mine." He is called "traitor," and replies to the man who insulted him, "I would bet you now that if the light fell upon your face cowardice and treachery would be seen in it. Show yourself! Come out here where I can see you!"

Such are the speeches of the man who is now President of the United States. We are done with this harangue, which the worst enemies of Mr. Johnson cannot read without pain, great as is its value as an exposure of his unfitness for his high office. Grant and Farragut, who have been, in the worst possible taste, exhibited by Mr. Seward as if they were tame lions harnessed to the President's car, no doubt left his party to save themselves from personal disgrace. Whatever they may think of his policy, they have done wisely in shrinking from the suspicion of approving his manner of enforcing it. The people have been again and again shocked by Mr. Johnson's exhibitions, but seldom so deeply as now, and watch with a feeling of national shame the coarseness with which he has turned a solemn journey to the tomb of a celebrated American into the stumping tour of an irritated demagogue.

The Atlantic Cables and Their Management.

From the World.

The recovery of the broken cable of 1865 from the depths of mid-ocean by the *Great Eastern* is an achievement almost as wonderful as the laying of the cable of 1866. It strikes the imagination as a signal victory over the elements, and, in fact, as a mechanical feat, it deserves to be ranked among the triumphs of the century. But recent as is the conquest over space and time effected by the linking together of two continents with an electric wire through pathless seas, it has already become common to the popular apprehension. Experience has dulled the sense of wonder, and to-day the busy millions, on this side the Atlantic at least, are used to the daily miracle, and think of it merely as a part of the vast machinery with which the American press gather for their tables and their counting rooms the news of the world.

And, indeed, it is the usefulness of the cable and its permanence which are guaranteed by the *Great Eastern's* recovery of the cable of 1865. Not merely are we soon to have two lines across the Atlantic—that is, in all probability, now assured; but we are able hereafter to be confident that no accident can happen to those cables which cannot be speedily repaired. Communication may be interrupted, but it is able to be resumed. The insulation of the cable is more perfect to-day than when it was laid, but a defect in insulation, or a rupture, should either occur, can be definitely located; such are the precision and perfection of the instruments which measure and transmit the electric currents. The operator at Valentia or at Heart's Content can measure within a few miles the distance to the spot without moving from his room; a vessel can be sent out provided with suitable appliances, can steam at once to the required latitude and longitude, lower her grappling irons, lift and splice the cable without delay. The chances are, of course, that while one cable is silent the other will be in working condition, and in a few days, at the worst, communication can be resumed. It is in this aspect that the last achievement of the *Great Eastern* is of so great importance. It guarantees the permanence of ocean telegraphy, and therefore deserves the world's applause hardly less than the splendid success which assured its possibility.

The management of the cable, as a business enterprise, has been short-sighted and improvident. Capable of being a financial success from the day the *Great Eastern* landed the shore-end at Heart's Content, it has, nevertheless, been a financial failure. The receipts of the Cable Company have not been sufficient to support it. Twenty (20) messages a day will not maintain a cable 1600 miles long. The cause of this financial failure is obvious. Charging a gold dollar for every letter sent through the wire, the Company have practically driven away hundreds of messages from their offices; made it impossible for all but the great newspapers of New York to employ it liberally; and forced the commercial public to combine for the transmission of despatches containing commercial news; whereas, with lower rates, many houses would have preferred to send more numerous despatches each for its own exclusive benefit.

In fact, the Cable Company have conducted their business precisely as if they had no confidence in its permanence. Having expended very large sums in the prosecution of their splendid enterprise, they seem to have thought it necessary to make everything bend to the object of getting back their money in the shortest possible time. Foolishly supposing that even at the enormous charge of a gold dollar for each letter, the cable would be occupied day and night for every instant of the twenty-four hours, they have found it left idle in their hands for much the greater part of the twenty-four hours. And, instead of lowering their rates till the cheapness of its use did insure its being kept busy day and night, they have maintained them at a figure at which the general public will not use it at all. If they had had confidence in its permanence, we take it for granted that, instead of endeavoring to get back the money they have spent as speedily as possible; instead of endeavoring to make the first few months' business pay its prime cost, they would have treated their money spent as an investment upon which they were to get a handsome but fair interest—such as lower rates and constant use of the line would have insured to them.

The success of the *Great Eastern* in recovering the piece and laying the remainder of the cable of 1865 should enlighten the directors of the Cable Company on this point, and, while assuring them the permanence of their enterprise, assure them also of the stability and permanence of the investment of money which their enterprise has cost. Their rates should now be lowered so as to pay them a good interest upon their capital; and, indeed, if their purpose is to recover the capital they have sunk, this is the quicker way. The present rates will never pay such an interest, much less will they return them their capital.

Another blunder of the Cable Company is in charging double rates for messages in cipher. Nobody who understands the telegraph business, or indeed who understands human nature, needs to be told that no message conveying important commercial news affecting the markets can be sent from Valentia to London, or from Heart's Content to New York, without being stolen upon the way, unless it be sent in cipher. The telegraph companies should not be blamed for this until they can find operators, agents, and employes all uncursed by the taint of original sin, for so long as wires can be tapped, or telegraph operators bribed, no commercial message out of which money can be made is safe, unless in cipher. Who would care to commit such intelligence to the mails in an open letter to-day? Nobody would think of it. Seals and envelopes were hardly sufficient to protect such news in the days when telegraphs were unknown. Ciphers were used in letters by Government ministers and by merchants then, as they are in telegrams now. It would not have been more absurd to charge double postage then than it is to charge double rates now for the use of a cipher. It is the business of telegraph companies to carry messages hither and thither with speed and accuracy. It is a narrow-minded and absurd policy for them to endeavor to force their customers into sending longer messages than they wish to send, or to dictate the language in which they shall be couched, or to require that they and their operatives shall be taken into their customers' confidence. Higher rates for cipher messages signify one or the other of these absurdities. The Cable Company and all other telegraph companies will run themselves contending against a law no less universal than that of "the line of least resistance" (the law which water obeys in choosing its easiest path down hill), if they contend against the efforts of those who use their lines to get the most information carried, privily, for the least money, whether by the use of ciphers or by the combination of those who want the same message, to pay the telegraph a fraction of the cost of sending it once, instead of the cost of sending it twenty or a hundred times. The telegraph, like the post-office, can obtain increased revenues by increasing the number of those who habitually use them, not by imposing high prices or conditions upon those who use them.

The English and Continental press have not yet waked up to the uses of the cable. Far behind American journals in other sorts of enterprise, they are equally behind us in this. The news they procure from America by the cable is meagre; and while the *World*, and other New York journals, daily have a column, more or less, of interesting telegraphic news from all parts of the Old World, the London *Times* contents itself and its readers with two or three lines, stating nothing more than the price of cotton and Five-twenties, or such a fact as the adjournment of Congress.

The Radicals and Negro Suffrage.

From the World.

If anything were needed to prove to the intelligent people of this country the utter impracticability of the unnatural issues which the radicals would force upon us, and the shameful hypocrisy of those who sustain them, it must surely be found in the rough-and-tumble fight of the so-called Southern Convention over their unhappy *protege*, the negro.

After having kept the whole country, for more than a year, in constant turmoil over the great underlying question of "impartial suffrage;" after having, directly or indirectly, made every great measure in Congress to turn upon that single pivot; after all their virulent abuse of those "renegades" of the Republican party who felt constitutionally incapable of swallowing and digesting the negro in the new shape presented; after proclaiming the President and his Administration a band of traitors and red-handed ruffians for not trampling upon the Constitution by seconding their views upon that subject—what do we find?

These same defenders of the rights of the negro, these same loud champions of universal equality between the black and white races, meet in Philadelphia to announce and sustain their philanthropic doctrines, and all they do is not only to exclude the negro entirely from their councils—excepting one semi-white one from the North—but actually refuse to even discuss the question of impartial or negro suffrage! In vain Attorney-General Speed exerts himself to hurry up the good work; in vain Miss Anna Dickinson expends her eloquence for her black darlings, and showers taunts and ridicule upon her white-livered white friends in language more scathing than ever Lady Macbeth applied to her irresolute and soul-stricken lord. It is all of no use. Negro suffrage is all good enough at a distance, but when it comes to fairly swallowing this terrible black-draught, first one makes a wry face and rejects it, then another and another, until the whole Convention refuses the filthy compound.

But are we to suppose that this rejection of "impartial suffrage," among its own advocates, is a genuine repudiation? Not a bit of it. With a few it may be, but with the vast majority it is a mere piece of hypocritical acting to influence the elections. They know that the public mind of the North is no more prepared for any such issue than are the people of the Southern States. They know that any such issue broadly put to the people of the North would crush any party that dares to propose it. But do these folks imagine the people of the North such arrant idiots as not to understand them and their whole programme? Do they fancy, like stupid ostriches, that by burying their heads in the sand their whole ungainly carcasses are not exposed to view? Do they imagine the world unaware of the fact, that negro suffrage is the *one* cohesive ingredient of their party, the *sole* pivot on which it turns, the issue which they are determined to cram down the throats of the white people of this continent, by ballot or by bayonet, as the case may determine, and as some of their orators have not failed to openly threaten? Do they hope, with the speeches and proceedings of this Convention in the hands of every voter in this republic, to gloss and dodge over this great pivotal question at the coming elections? Miss Anna Dickinson, in her glowing wrath, said she "would tell the men of the Convention that their great party, from Maine to California, was devoted to black suffrage!" The white voters of this country stood in little need of this information from Miss Dickinson. They already knew that it is for black suffrage the radicals are striving to force another civil war upon us, and they are going to give a record of their feeling upon it at the ballot-boxes.

Mistaking the Issue.

From the Times

The only address upon which the "Southern Loyalists'" Convention at Philadelphia could agree was one in which denunciation of the President was the sole feature. He is accused of a multitude of political crimes and misdemeanors, and is duly branded as a traitor to his party, and as neglecting utterly the claims of Southern Unionists to control the destinies of the Southern States.

The Convention evidently fell into the mistake of supposing that we were to have a Presidential election this fall. They do not seem to be aware that President Johnson holds his office until March 4, 1869, nearly three years from the present time; and that the election of his successor does not take place until the fall of 1868. If they can preserve the Address they have just issued until that time, it will be valuable as a campaign document against his re-election. Just at present it is a little out of season.

The only men on trial now are the members of the present Congress. It would have been more to the purpose if the "Southern Loyalists" could have given some cogent reasons why *they* should be re-elected. If they could have agreed upon some platform of principles on which they could appeal for public support—if they could have shown any service they have rendered the country—any great measure they have adopted for its relief—any plans they have put forward for the prompt restoration of its peace, union, and prosperity, they would have done something at least towards satisfying the curiosity of the people, and possibly towards perpetuating the imbecility of the present Congress.

But assaults upon the President have no bearing upon any great political questions now awaiting public action. They undoubtedly amuse those who make them, and to a certain extent entertain the lookers-on—but they are quite barren of any good results to the public.

Meeting of the Governors—Is There Not Revolution Ahead!

From the Herald.

The secret conclave of the radical Governors of the Northern States in Philadelphia, after the adjournment of the Convention on Tuesday last, is one of the most significant and alarming signs of the times. A portion of the proceedings leaked out, and the correspondent of the *Herald* gave the public the benefit of that on Wednesday last. But we have the strongest reasons for saying that the question then ventilated about dodging negro suffrage was not the only or most important one discussed by this conclave. It is understood that a revolutionary programme was entertained looking to future political contingencies—that is, to prepare arms and efficient armed State organizations for a conflict with the conservatives, and possibly with the President, in the event of the radicals being in danger of losing their power through the result of the fall elections. It is evident that these really dangerous leaders of a dangerous party are determined to hold on to their power at all hazards; for, as Governor Cony, of Maine, said, if they lose it now, "then all is lost." They are doubtless prepared to impeach and remove the President, and to place Ben Wade, or some other violent Jacobin, in his place, and would resist the legitimate power of the Executive to the extent of calling out the militia of the States. The secret and threatening attitude of these Governors is the counterpart of the meeting of the Governors of the Rebel States when they seceded and made war on the Union. In order that the people may know who these conspirators against the Union are we give their names. They are as follows:—

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania.
Ex-Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut.
Governor Cony, of Maine.
Governor Yates, of Illinois.
Governor Morton, of Indiana.
Governor Marshall, of Minnesota.
Governor Hawley, of Connecticut.
Governor Smyth, of New Hampshire.
Lieutenant-Governor Bross, of Illinois.
Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin.
Ex-Governor Olden, of New Jersey.
Ex-Governor Dutton, of Connecticut.
Ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey.
Governor Crapo, of Michigan.
Governor Gardiner, of Vermont.
Ex-Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts.
Ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts.
Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Averill, of Connecticut.
Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island.
Ex-Governor Dougiass, of Connecticut.

Eleven Governors of States, besides ex-Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, composed this new secret Jacobin Club. The violent declamations of miserable firebrands, male and female, black and white, in the Convention and at public meetings in Philadelphia, might not be regarded as very serious; but it is far different with the secret meeting of a body of men who have the executive power of eleven Northern States in their hands.

There is danger ahead, and it behooves the conservative masses of the North to look to it. As to the South, there is no danger there. The people of that section have experienced the horrors of civil war to such a degree, and are so thoroughly subdued, that they will not try rebellion again. The danger is at home. We may have, before we are aware of it, a bloody civil war in every State, county, and city of the North. Incredulous and easy-going people may pooh-pooh such an idea, but it is nevertheless so. Did not the rebellion of the South commence in just such a way? Do not all rebellions, insurrections, and revolutions begin in the same manner? Never was more violent language used than that now used by the radicals; never were there greater efforts made to bring the Executive of the republic into contempt; and never was there a more dangerous and widespread revolutionary feeling worked up than at the present time. A flame like this once lighted spreads with increasing fury, and it is very difficult to arrest its progress. In all seriousness, therefore, we warn the people to watch these threatening events. We call upon them to arouse themselves before it be too late to avert the dangers that surround us. The power of the radicals must be utterly destroyed, or we shall be plunged into revolution and anarchy.

—A Chinese Commissioner, named Ah Yuc, is on his way to this city from San Francisco. He is accompanied by an interpreter, and by Mr. Robert F. Strichler, an American, who has spent many years in China. The object of Ah Yuc's visit to the East is to introduce Chinese laborers into the United States, and with this view he will travel through the Southern, Western, and Eastern States, offering to furnish field hands.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.
The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866, at 3 P. M.
Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or two dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.
All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.
SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 13th instant
9 4 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 DOCK Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of September 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before said meeting.
A. B. ALMAN,
8 25 15t Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract or Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 5

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 5 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

D. L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 625 ARCH STREET.
D. L. Carpenter, the well known and experienced Master of Dancing and Calisthenics, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Private Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866,
for the Fall, Winter, and Spring.
Every attention as heretofore, will be paid to advance his Scholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No 625 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.
DAYS OF TUITION FOR LADIES.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
FOR YOUNG MISSES AND MASTERS.
TUESDAY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
EVENINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.
PRIVATE EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.
DIRECT PRIVATE TUITION
given in classes or single lessons every morning.
Terms etc., made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy.
D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest fashionable dances of the season.
All Galops, Waltzes, Hops, etc., and the many different figures of the
GERMAN COTILLION
together, he will teach as usual at round dances and Quadrilles, and, in fact, any dance that may be requested. Scholars can commence at any time during the fall and winter seasons.
PRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES
will be given to scholars and friends at his Rooms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Soirees at the Musical Fund Hall, and a grand Masque Subscription Ball in February; also his Twenty-second Annual Floral Ball will be given at the Academy of Music this season. Information will be given on application to D. L. Carpenter.
Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soiree.
CONSTANTINE LEONIDAS CARPENTER,
D. L. CARPENTER,
8 27 3m No. 625 ARCH Street.

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 341 DOCK Street,
8 17 1m] One door below Third,
who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 MARKET STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Surrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.
We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.
3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

631 SADDLERY & HARNESS 631
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
631 MARKET St. PHILADELPHIA
KNEASS & CO.
Successors to M. MAGEE & Co
And late of 18 Decatur St.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 15 Nos. 114 MARKET Street.

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS
EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
Made to order by
14 lmrp EVANS, No 320 SOUTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BINGHAM HOUSE,
Eleventh and Market Streets, Philada.
This new and elegant house is now open for the reception of guests, with all the appointments of a first class Hotel.
CURLIS DAVIS,
9 1 12t PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Will Remain Open This Season Later than Usual.
Persons visiting us late in August or early in September will find it a very pleasant portion of the sea shore season, and have the benefit of a certainty in securing ocean-front rooms.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
8 18 3w Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.
W. T. CALEB.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11 A. M.
Ticket offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.
All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
1 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT
SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.
This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand, J. S. McMURTRIE No. 868 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 20 1mo

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 8 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish-Pond etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.
We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR
CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC.?

THEOBALD'S BOOTS,
No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET,
He makes the Lasts to suit the Feet, and Boots shoes, etc. etc. to fit the feet. TRY HIM. (8 15 1m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—
The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10 5 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 29 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to E. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 6

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 6

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,
Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.
8 25 smw6m]

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8 00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH street, above Market.—H. G. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brace Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR, AND MONEY.
FLANDERS' PATENT
PORTABLE CYLINDER BORING MACHINE
Marine and Stationary Engines, Blast Cylinders, Pumps and Corliss Valves bored out without removing them from their present positions.
Engines bored of every size and build, either when vertical, horizontal or inclined, from 10 to 300 horse-power, by removing only one or both heads and piston. This is the only true way to bore a cylinder as no part of the machinery is moved from its present place, except what is mentioned above. A great amount of time is saved, as the work is completed in less than one fourth the time otherwise required.
All orders promptly attended to.
L. B. FLANDERS & CO.,
No. 1625 POPLAR Street, Philadelphia.
No. 28 North WILLIAM Street, New York.
We refer to:—I. P. Morris, Towne & Co; M. W. Baldwin & Co.; N. Rowland & Co.; William B. Thomas & Co.; J. P. Bryner & Sons; A. Jenks & Sons, of Philadelphia; Lehigh Zinc Works, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Trenton Iron Co., Trenton, N. J.; Seyfert, McManus & Co., Reading, Pa.; McCormick & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; Hewes & Phillips, Newark, N. J.; and the Corliss Engine Co., Providence, R. I. 6 14 1m

For the Evening Telegraph.

THE REVEILLE.

BY E. H. N.

Have we, Patriots, been betrayed?
Have we trusted faithless men?
Have we lost what we had made?
Must we rush to arms again?

Fearless we have met the foe;
On a hundred fields of strife
We have dealt the crushing blow,
Fighting for the Nation's life.

'Mid the fiery storm we trod,
Never quailing in the fight,
Trusting in the living God,
Conscious that our aims were right.

Perish wealth and life and all!
Thus we swore with loyal heart,
Rather than our flag should fall,
Than its stars be torn apart.

Sons were on the altar laid,
Noble sons of noble sires;
Christian mothers wept and prayed
With a faith that never tires.

Years of light and shadow came,
Mingling hope and dark despair;
Yet our courage was the same,
All inspiring everywhere.

Freedom's Angel, always true,
Gilded with its smile our way,
Till the glorious tidings flew—
Freedom's Hosts have won the day!

Shouts of triumph, shouts of joy,
Burst from every heart and tongue,
Jubilant songs by man and boy,
Over hill and valley rung.

Justice now would reign, we thought,
Treason never lisp again,
Peace and Right, so dearly bought,
With the nation would remain.

But our hopes, so strong and bright,
Once again are clouded o'er,
Treason breaks upon our sight—
Blacker treason than before.

Round us gathering clouds are seen,
Muttering thunders shake the air;
Darker signs than yet have been
Break upon us everywhere.

From the noble, martyr'd dead
Comes the earnest, stirring cry,
Save the cause for which we bled!
That for which we dared to die!

Patriots now, if ever, stand
Strong, united, true, and brave!
Be like bulwarks o'er the land;
God will yet the nation save.

Traitors, and their allies too,
Heartless, base, ignoble set,
Be they many, or but few,
Quail before the bayonet.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

GREAT MASS MEETING AT NATIONAL HALL—CARL SHURZ ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.—There was a large mass meeting at National Hall on Saturday night. Carl Shurz made a long and able speech. He commenced his address by saying no discerning man can survey the present situation of affairs in this republic without perceiving that, although the war is over, the country is not yet at peace. There is a fierce contest going on between the Executive and Legislative branches of the National Government, in which the masses of the people are called upon to take sides. In the South we see symptoms of dangerous fermentation sporadically breaking out in bloody deeds. In the North the war of opinions is carried on with passionate violence. A gathering of men, euphoniously styling itself "The National Union Convention," has already called upon the people of the South not to submit if the policy adopted by the Congress of the United States should prevail. Everywhere the air is heavy with threats and apprehensions.

This state of things, surprising and alarming as it may appear, is by no means without precedent. Look over the history of the world, and you will find that every great reformatory movement in society, every revolution in favor of popular rights, every sudden onward stride in the progress of civilization, has had to pass through two distinct periods—first, the struggle for its achievement, and then the struggle for the preservation of its results; the first, the period of action; the second, the period of reaction.

The speaker said that the period of reaction after our glorious victory for National Union and human liberty had now come upon us, and that it is the more formidable and dangerous as one of the great powers of the State had made himself its agent and champion. Mr. Schurz then referred to the civil war, and said that at its close the problem presented itself of what is commonly called reconstruction. The principal difficulty of that problem consisted then, and consists now, in this:—The political system of this republic rests upon the right of the people to control their local concerns in their several States by the operation of self-government, subject to certain restrictions imposed by the National Constitution, and in the right to co-operate with one another in the government of the whole. This system was not to be changed in the work of reconstruction; but it was evident also that if reconstruction was to accomplish only the mere setting in motion again of the machinery of government as it had been previous to the war, and nothing else, it would have forthwith invested the very people who had been in rebellion against the Government with the power in a great measure to control the very results which had been won, and against which they had struggled; and this would have been a surrender of the consequences of our victory to the discretion of the defeated.

The speaker contended that Andrew Johnson at one time insisted most strenuously that the participants in the Rebellion must be punished and stripped of all political power and social influence, and that the government of the States, as well as of the nation, must be confided exclusively to the tried and ever faithful friends of the republic. He then referred to the condition of the South immediately after the close of the war, and said it would have been easy then to have accomplished all that was needed in bringing the South into the Union, by fortifying the great results of the war in constitutional safeguards so strong and impregnable that the reactionary movement, however violent, would have dashed itself to atoms against them. President Johnson, he said, took the work of reconstruction into his own hands, and began to develop a scheme of policy. He issued proclamations appointing provisional governors for the Rebel States, and ordered them to call State conventions. Was not the work of reconstruction to be placed exclusively in the hands of loyal men? Of course it was. Andrew Johnson had said so. He had solemnly declared that if there were but five thousand men of tried loyalty in a State, theirs must be the government.

The speaker then referred to his own experience and observations in the South after the war, while performing a duty imposed upon him by the President, and said that in his official report he had predicted that if the reactionary movement in the South be left unchecked, it would result in the introduction, by legislation, or, in the absence of laws, by practical appliances, of some system of labor intermediate between free labor and slavery, but having more of the attributes of the latter than of the former.

This prediction, he said, had been verified; but the President affects not to believe it, for it is a truth hardly recommendatory of his policy. In referring to the action of Congress at its last session, he said:—"And now, after all this, the loyal people are summoned to surrender what Congress has so firmly maintained. Suppose, for a moment, this were done—can the consequences be doubtful? If the people lately in rebellion have done what they did do while they knew that they could gain something by merely restraining themselves, what will they do when they have won all they want without restraining themselves? Mark my words: You admit the late rebel States to representation and power in the National Government such as they are, unconditionally; you remove the brakes from the reactionary movement without having first secured and fortified the results of the war by amendments to our Federal Constitution; and I predict the reaction will go so far as to call in question all legislation that was had during the absence from Congress of the eleven Rebel States. Whether so atrocious a movement will ultimately succeed will rest with the people; but it is certain that if the President's policy prevail it will be attempted, and the attempt will not be checked before having plunged the republic into disasters of the wildest confusion."

He contended that if a Congress should be elected of which Southern men and Northern Johnson men should form a majority, the test-oath will at once be repealed; all Congressional legislation for the protection of the emancipated slaves abolished; the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights acts will be repealed; a demand will be made for the emancipated slaves and the damage done by our armies while operating against the Rebels in the Southern States, etc.

The speaker continued, and said that in order to render the reaction harmless, the great results achieved by the war must be so embodied into our political institutions as to be impregnable by any sudden movement. This can only be done by throwing the safeguards of the Constitution around them. A mere law can be repealed by a simple accidental majority in the legislatures, without any Congress; a mere party platform may be pushed aside by the very men who made it, even without the formality of a vote; but a constitutional provision cannot be overcome unless two-thirds of Congress and three fourths of the States concur in striking it out.

The Thirty-ninth Congress proceeded upon this idea. It embodied some of the safeguards to be built up around the results of our great national struggle in a Constitutional amendment which is now submitted to the people for approval.

The provisions of that Constitutional amendment are known to you. It declares citizens all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and provides that such citizens shall be protected in the enjoyment of equal civil rights in whatever State they may reside. It fixes the basis of representation so that if, in any State, the franchise be denied to any class of citizens, except for participation in the Rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives shall be reduced in proportion. It provides that the leaders in the Rebellion shall not be eligible to political office, unless Congress, by a two-thirds vote, remove the disability. Finally, it provides that the validity of the national debt of the United States, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions or bounties, shall not be questioned, and that no Rebel debt shall be assumed, and no claim for the loss of emancipated slaves be held legal and paid.

After referring to Andrew Johnson and his policy, he said:—Americans, the lines are drawn up, and the issues of the contest clearly made up. You want the Union fully restored. We offer it to you—a Union based upon universal liberty, impartial justice, and equal rights, upon sacred pledges faithfully fulfilled; upon the faith of the nation nobly vindicated; a Union without a slave and without a tyrant; a Union of truly democratic States; a Union capable of ripening to full maturity all that is great and hopeful to the mind and heart of the American people; a Union on every square foot of which free thought may shine out in free utterance; a Union between the most promising elements of progress, between the most loyal impulses in every section of this vast republic; in one word, a Union between the true men of the North and the true men of the south.

MEETING IN FRONT OF THE LEAGUE HOUSE—SPEECH OF GOVERNOR BROWNLOW, OF TENNESSEE.—On Saturday night there was a large gathering in front of the League House, and a meeting also inside. Hon. W. G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, made an address to the members of the League, in the second story of the building, and subsequently appeared upon the balcony, at the call of the crowd outside, and repeated nearly the same speech that he had made to the members.

Governor Brownlow, on being introduced, commenced by saying:—Gentlemen, I do not know that I can be heard very far from where I stand, as my voice is feeble and my lungs weak. We have been together for six days and nights, holding a Loyal Southern Convention, and you, citizens of Philadelphia, have witnessed our discussions and what we have done. I have been in attendance upon political conventions for the last thirty-five years, but this one has been, in my opinion, in all respects the greatest, the most magnificent, brilliant, and glorious meeting I have ever attended in all my somewhat eventful life. (Cheers.) We had a little feeling yesterday and the day before, though not amounting to a disruption by any means, in regard to the two reports. The report adopted by the main Convention was in the form of an indictment, which was read to the Convention by Mr. Creswell, of Maryland. It was the strongest and most potent bill of indictment that I ever heard in my life against any living man, and that was against one of the worst men that ever God permitted to live, Andrew Johnson. (Applause. A voice—"Well, the devil will never get his due till he gets Andy, will he, partner?" Laughter and renewed applause.) Well, I have that sort of private opinion, but I do not want to publicly express it. (Cries of "order," laughter and applause.) I approve the report and address read by Mr. Creswell, and approve it heartily, and hope you will all read it after it shall have appeared in print. The delegates from the non-reconstructed States, on yesterday, after a warm and animated debate, adopted their report, and I indorse every line and sentiment that it contains. We, as Tennesseans, did not vote, because, by a resolution previously adopted, we were prevented from voting, as also all delegates from the Border States. We, as Tennesseeans, occupied in the Convention the position of delegates from a State that had been reconstructed.

We held a State convention, gentlemen, composed of 524 delegates, good and true men, representing every county but one in the State of Tennessee. That convention amended the Constitution so as to abolish slavery forever. (Applause.) They submitted their action to the people, and the people endorsed it. Our Legislature was convened soon after the people adopted the amended Constitution of the State of Tennessee, and the first thing we did was to disfranchise every Rebel in the State, and drive him from the ballot-box. (Applause.)

In conclusion he said:—I am going to start on Monday, in company with this expedition, to go round on Andy's track. (Laughter and great applause.) Honest old John Minor Botts and the Parson are to act the Grant and the Farragut. (Laughter.) And we will take Governor Hamilton and the others along to do the speaking. They have the physical and mental ability. I love old Botts. I do not know that he is in the crowd, and I will say I always loved him. I know him to be a true man, and I enjoyed the hospitalities of his private mansion more than a quarter of a century back. I have been with Botts all the days of my natural life. We never separated but once. We differed for a time on one occasion. That was the time he slept with John Tyler and scratched his back. (Great laughter.) He thinks that he committed a blunder then, and that I trumped him the time I put Andy in nomination for the Vice-Presidency; so that we can balance accounts, and start from here—arm-in-arm, even. We shall give you a good report, gentlemen, as we pass on around. We leave you on Monday, and to-night close out the labors of our Convention.

In all seriousness, we of the South feel a deep and abiding interest in the carrying of your elections this fall. We want you to carry every Northern State against "My Policy;" to carry Pennsylvania, and elect that good and great man, Geary, for Governor. Let us keep up a Congress that will always be able to override Andy's veto.

General Lee, of Connecticut, and Judge Pitcairns, also addressed the meeting.

ANOTHER FEARFUL TRAGEDY.—On Saturday night, at a late hour, Matthew Kater, a young German, was found on the south side of Coates street, above the Reading Railroad, in a state of insensibility. He was lying on the footway, and had a handkerchief stuffed into his mouth. Blood was on his clothing, and upon an examination it was discovered that he had been stabbed in the left breast, a severe and probably fatal wound having been inflicted. He was carried to his boarding-house, the Buck lager-beer saloon, which is across the street from where he was picked up, and, after receiving proper attention, he was removed to the Hospital.

The impression was that he had been drinking, but to what extent he was affected by it could only be conjectured. As it was not known what amount of money he had on his person, the motive of the assault could not be assumed to be robbery, as there was a small sum about him when he was discovered. Kater is employed as a hostler at one of the city railroad stables. A rather singular accident grew out of the stabbing of Kater. One of the conductors on the Green and Coates streets railway, named Driver, who went to look at the inanimate and bloody body of the German, fainted upon returning to the platform of his car, and, falling off, severely injured himself. His head was badly cut, and one of his arms was believed to be broken.

MATTERS CONCERNING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Wecacoe Fire Company have sold their old hand engine, built in this city, to a fire company in Mobile.

The Friendship Fire Company intend building a new and substantial engine house. A committee are now engaged in raising the funds necessary.

The Camden Fire Department have elected the following officers:—Chief Engineer, James W. Ayres; Assistants, William Abels, North Ward; F. W. Williams, Middle Ward; Charles N. Pindott, South Ward.

The United States Hose Company of this city will visit Lancaster on the 15th of October, for the purpose of participating in the firemen's parade to take place in that city.

MEETING OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CLUB.—A meeting of the Boys in Blue was held at Kerrigan's Hall, Eighteenth and Naudain streets, on Friday evening, for the purpose of forming a Soldiers' and Sailors' Club in the Seventh Ward, for the support of Johnson and Civmer. The following officers were elected:—

President—Colonel H. W. Brown.
Vice-President—Lieutenant Frank Elliott.
Treasurer—S. A. McFalls, private 23d Regiment P. V.
Secretary—R. J. Owens, Esq.

Speeches were made by Colonel Brown and Lieutenant Elliott.

The roll was signed by nearly fifty members, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

"A MISS IS AS GOOD AS A MILE."—Last Saturday, a box of dry goods, weighing some 500 lbs., while being hoisted to the upper portion of the building occupied by Messrs. Romberger, Cunningham & Co., No. 419 Market street, suddenly slipped from the slings, at the third story, and fell with a tremendous crash to the first floor, a considerable portion of which it shattered into splinters. Two of the employes in the store were at work on the tackle below, and the box struck within a few inches of their feet.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a gentleman, while driving down Broad street, was thrown from his carriage at Passyunk road, and instantly killed. The deceased was about 65 years of age, and, from papers in his pocket, is supposed to be named John Ellis. The Coroner took charge of the body.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, John Spear, a boy 13 years of age, was run over by a passenger car on Ridge avenue, near Manayunk street, and had one ankle badly crushed.

FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown white woman was found floating in the Delaware, near Arch street wharf, yesterday. The deceased was about 40 years of age. She had brown hair and wore a figured red calico dress.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm last evening, about half-past 9 o'clock, was caused by the slight burning of a stable belonging to John McKnight, Wood street, near Twenty-fourth.

CLOTHING.

JONES'
POPULAR ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE
604 MARKET ST.
ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

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I. S. CUSTER & SON

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 726 ARCH Street, Below Eighth,

Where they have now on hand a large assortment of

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 8 15 wsmlm

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

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DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 19 tuths rp

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality; manufactured and for sale cheap, by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade.
J. KEENAN & BROTHER'S,
No. 81 S. FOURTH Street.
9 11 6m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of the late CHARLES S. WAYNE will please make payment to and those having claims against the estate will present them to
EDW. C. WAYNE,
Acting Executor,
No. 1113 MOUNT VERNON Street.
8 11 6w*

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8.
THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, September 10,
SECOND WEEK
of the Engagement of
The Distinguished Lyric Tragedienne,
MADLLE. VESTVALI,
AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of John Brougham's Grand Spectacular Drama, in five acts, entitled
BEL DEMONIO,
with its Splendid New Scenery, by E. S. Smith.
Angelo (with songs).....VESTVALI
Supported by the
STRENGTH OF THE NEW COMPANY,
and the NEW ORCHESTRA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 12,
First night of an entirely new drama, founded on Bulwer's beautiful novel, "Night and Morning," and entitled
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 15,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT COMEDIANS,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
who will appear in THREE PIECES and NINE CHARACTERS,
with SONGS and DANCES.
TO-NIGHT (Monday) September 10,
Tyrone Powers' Drama entit ed
BORN TO GOOD LUCK;
OR, AN IRISHMAN'S FORTUNE,
THE YOUNG ACTRESS,
and THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE
in nine characters, with songs and dances.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, September 10,
First Appearance of the Distinguished Artists,
MR. FRANK MAYO
AND
MRS. AGNES PERRY,
who will appear in the celebrated Drama (from the French) of a
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Manuel.....Mr. FRANK MAYO
Marguerite.....Mrs. AGNES PERRY
Caspar Laroque.....Mr. J. B. ROBERTS

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. FARNSHAW.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
Last week of the Young, Beautiful, and Gifted
WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE
THIS (Monday) EVENING, September 10.
FRADIAVOLO
Fra Diavolo.....Miss SOPHIE WORRELL
Zerlina.....Miss IRENE WORRELL
Lady Allcash.....Miss JENNIE WORRELL
To be followed by the Comic Drama, entitled
CROSSING THE LINE
To conclude with the Nautical Drama, entitled
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
Friday Evening—Benefit of Miss JENNIE WORRELL.
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 20 5m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALE'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR SPRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains etc.
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Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
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The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 3 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors BILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
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Being neatly fitted up, will open for
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS
ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.
Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

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WARD J. CAFFEE,
IMPORTER
HAVANA CIGARS
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COMMISSION MERCHANT.

AGENT FOR
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
S. E. Cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.
9 7 mw 1mrp

THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR IN THE CITY.
D. P. McDOWELL'S
"RECONSTRUCTION BRAND."
Call and try them, at
Nos. 256 and 258 South SECOND Street.
The Reconstruction Cigar, both in quality and quantity, is unsurpassed by any ten cent Cigar now sold in this city. 8 13 mwf 1m

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.
The beautiful little steamers
SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7 20, 8 05, 8 50, 9 35, 10 20, 11 05, 11 50 A. M. And at 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50 3 35, 4 20, 5 05, 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.
Returning, leave the Falls at 7 20, 8 05, 8 50, 9 35, 10 20 11 05, 11 50 A. M.; and 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50, 3 35, 4 20, 5 05 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.
FARE—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. (5 9rp ws

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

342 SOUTH STREET, M. DANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street, below Fourth 4 6 6m

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$166,000	United States 5 per cent loan '71	$95 00 @	
126,000	" 6 " '81	128 10 @	
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan		
	Treasury Notes		94,375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan		90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		53,250 00
25 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan		112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
15.000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		13,537 50
7.150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,589 00
5.000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call		40,000 00
30.000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property		170,000 00
$1,026,850	Par.	Market value	$996,360 00
	Real Estate		36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made		21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company		49,311 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1153. Estimated value		2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55 956 89	
	Cash in Drawer	678 48	
			56,635 37
			$1,253 630 18

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
but within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 12
Premiums	1,162,308 84
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$510 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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No. 224 WALNUT street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3 MONTH, 23d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both of a non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
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912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
3 22 tf Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
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WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1866.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Explains What He Meant to Say.

THE letter of Mr. Beecher in favor of the President's policy caused sincere pain and universal surprise among all the leading Unionists of the North. We had looked upon Mr. Beecher as one of the pillars of the temple of liberty, and to see that pillar tottering caused merited anger. Among those who thus grieved over his course were nearly all the leading members of his church. The officers of Plymouth Church therefore sent him a letter, the gist of which we give:—

"Reverend Sir and Dear Friend:—We, the undersigned members of Plymouth Church, while we have always vindicated the freedom of thought and liberty of speech on all occasions and all subjects, feel called upon, lest our silence should be construed into acquiescence, to state that we have read, with the deepest pain and regret, the sentiments enunciated in your letter in reply to an invitation to attend the Convention about to be held at Cleveland, Ohio.

"May we yet be brought to think and act together in this as in every other movement designed for the promotion and perpetuation of human liberty, the elevation of the human mind, and the advancement of God's glory."

To this decidedly marked rebuke, Mr. Beecher sends a reply which decidedly modifies his previous position, and leads us to hope that he will yet come round to the old position which he has so long occupied. To show how he has modified, we quote the most expressive portions of his letter:—

"Neither am I a 'Johnson man' in any received meaning of that term. I accept that part of the policy which he favors; but with modification. I have never thought that it would be wise to bring back all the States in a body, and at once; any more than it would be to keep them out all together. One by one, in due succession, under a practical judgment, rather than by a wholesale theoretic rule, I would have them readmitted. But with this my agreement with the President ends. I have long regretted his ignorance of Northern ideas and sentiments, and I have been astonished and pained at his increasing indiscretions. Unconsciously, the President is the chief obstacle to the readmission of Southern States.

"Mr. Johnson's haste to take the wrong side at the *atrocious massacre of New Orleans was shocking*. The perversion and mutilation of Sheridan's despatches need no characterization. As soon as my health is again restored, I shall go right on in the very course I have hitherto pursued. Who will follow or accompany, it is for others to decide. I shall labor for the education of the whole people; for the enfranchisement of men without regard to class, caste, or color; for full development among all nations of the liberty wherewith Christ makes men free. In doing this I will cheerfully work with others, with parties—any and all men that seek the same glorious ends. But I will not become a partisan. I will reserve my right to differ and dissent, and respect the same right in others. Seeking others' full manhood and true personal liberty, I do not mean to forfeit my own."

We have been very unwilling to believe that Mr. Beecher was about to leave us, and we cannot but hope his last letter is a preparatory stepping-stone before he once more enters the ranks in which he has so long fought. He grants that he favors the Constitutional amendment, and believes it "intrinsically just and reasonable;" yet, because he doubts its practicability, we find him among its opponents. It is a new sound for us to hear Beecher talk to the world of sacrificing principles to policy. He who has never abandoned what he thinks right in order that he might win, will not, we hope, now in his maturity cancel his noble record of the past, and bow to expediency at the expense of what he holds to be right.

The following are extracts from the editorial comments of the New York Press of this morning:—

"He virutally says, 'Give the Rebels all they ask now, and perhaps they will be kind to the blacks by-and-by.' The Rebels take all power of right, and Mr. Beecher says for them what they will not say for themselves, that perhaps they will educate and entranchise the negro some time or other. We prefer to let the Rebels speak for themselves. Memphis and New Orleans are no guess-work.

"Ten millions of people have probably read Mr. Beecher's letter to Slocum, Halpine & Co. At least nine hundred and ninety-nine of every thousand of them have understood that letter as a manifesto in favor of the Johnson-Copperhead Rebel coalition to put the Republicans out of power, keep the blacks in serfdom, and let the Rebels have their own way in all things. It now seems that we all totally misunderstood it. We trust Mr. Beecher will write one more letter—a very short one—to say which of the two Philadelphia Conventions commands his sympathy."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"The letter is a reassertion of his opinions, stated somewhat more fully than they were given in the other, and vindicating them from some of the misrepresentations to which they have been subjected. It is frank, full, and bold in its declarations of principle, and vigorous and eloquent in its style of thought and expression. Mr. Beecher is emphatic in his censure of certain acts of the President and of the general tenor of his public speeches. We do not care to pursue the discussion of this point. Beyond all question, Mr. Beecher's regrets are shared by thousands of the most decided and influential friends of the President's policy. Mr. Beecher does full justice, and in warm and eloquent terms, to the integrity, unselfishness, and patriotism which President Johnson has brought to the discharge of his public duties, and to the great services he has rendered the country in her hour of trial. The letter will command universal attention, and will strengthen the impression made by the one which preceded it.—*New York Times.*

"This second letter is as wise, manly, and considerate as the first, to which it gives additional value by showing the tenacity with which the views expressed in the first are held, and the discrimination with which they have been formed. To be sure, it is not written from the standpoint of a Democrat, nor should we greatly respect Mr. Beecher if it were. A man of capacity and sincerity cannot fling a sudden summersault, and discredit all he has been doing with great publicity and zeal for twenty years. Mr. Beecher remains a Republican; remains a devoted friend of the black race; remains a vigorous advocate of the right of the negroes to the ballot; and declares his disapproval of certain points in the character and certain acts in the recent course of President Johnson. And it is because he thus stands on his old ground, because he repudiates any political alliance with President Johnson or the Democratic party, that the Cleveland letter and this new letter reaffirming its principles have so great a value."—*New York World.*

Democratic Inconsistency on the Suffrage Question.

IT is very strange that our Democratic contemporaries, who can never tire of denouncing the Union Republicans as in favor of negro suffrage, are themselves the most strenuous advocates of allowing the *Rebels to vote for the negroes*, for that is what it really amounts to. Unless the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress at its last session shall be adopted, the entire negro population of the South will be represented in Congress—only, instead of being allowed to cast the vote themselves, their late masters will vote for them. Thus, these Democrats, who denounce negro suffrage so much, are laboring to give the Rebels of Alabama three members of Congress based on negroes; the Rebels of Georgia three; the Rebels of Louisiana two; the Rebels of Mississippi three; the Rebels of North Carolina three; the Rebels of South Carolina three; the Rebels of Tennessee two; the Rebels of Virginia three; and of Texas one. Taking the whole South together, the Democrats are trying to give the Rebels twenty-four members of Congress, just the number of our own Pennsylvania delegation, based *solely* and *exclusively* on the negro population.

That is equivalent to balancing Pennsylvania's power in the House of Representatives by members of Congress based upon Southern negroes and *elected* by Southern traitors! Yet in the face of such facts as these, we hear a continual Democratic clamor about negro suffrage. If the Democrats do not believe in negro suffrage, why do they insist upon giving the Rebels twenty-four members of Congress based upon negroes? If negroes ought not to vote, ought they to be represented, so as to balance white votes? Why do Democrats insist upon letting Southern Rebels vote for negroes, so that a South Carolina traitor's vote shall count for two and one half times as much as a loyal Pennsylvanian's vote? Why do they propose, in effect, to disfranchise our whole State by giving twenty-four members of Congress to Southern Rebels based exclusively on a negro constituency?

The question of negro suffrage in our State is not in issue. The matter is fixed in our State Constitution, and the result of the election this fall will not change it in the least. But the question of allowing ourselves to be virtually disfranchised by negro representation, wielded by Southern traitors, *is* at issue. And it is one which affects all parties. It is to the interest of neither Democrat nor Republican that such a gross and unjust distinction should be made against himself. Even if a man conceives that the Rebels should be received back again into the Government, he cannot be anxious that they shall have unequal and unjust power. Equal power, voter for voter, is certainly all that the most forgiving would be willing to give to the South.

Hence, we charge upon the Democrats gross inconsistency and dishonesty in regard to this negro-suffrage business. Where it does not exist as an issue, they strive to deceive the people by pretending that it is an issue; and where it is an issue, and a very important one, there they shirk it. Pretending to be opposed to negro suffrage, they would still give to Southern traitors power in Congress for every one of their four millions of late slaves. They denounce the negro as an outcast, unfit to have any voice in the State, and yet they would make him the basis of power in Congress, to be wielded by Rebels and traitors, sufficient to neutralize the entire voice of the State of Pennsylvania. Could anything be more inconsistent or more glaringly unjust?

Who are Responsible for the New Orleans Riots?

WHEN President Johnson arrived at St. Louis, he was tendered the compliment of a serenade, and in reply delivered a speech, which is important because of his expression of views in regard to the causes of the late New Orleans riots. It is evident from the tone of the address, and the manner in which the subject was introduced, that Mr. Johnson had not intended to touch on so delicate a question, but that the pertinent and urgent exclamations of the crowd compelled him to express his views, he said:—

"The Rebellion being suppressed, and the shedding of blood being stopped, the sacrifice of life being suspended and stayed, it seems the time has arrived when you should have peace, when the bleeding arteries should be tied up."

Some one suggested New Orleans as an evidence of the arrival of peace, and a reply was rendered essential.

He said that if we were to trace the riot to its source, we would find it lay at the door of the "*radicals'*" Congress. That Congress knew that a convention was to assemble, that the convention was illegal, and that all its functions had expired; that its design was to set up a new State Government; that the new State Government was to be recognized by Congress, and that, as the convention was illegal and with illegal designs, therefore it was broken up; that the riot was begun by the friends of the convention, or at least it was the speeches of the members that precipitated the attack. In fact, that in the Capitol the design was conceived, and that on Congress should rest all the responsibility and all the blame; or, in his own words, "Every drop of blood shed is upon their skirts."

On the other hand, we have an entirely different version given us by the Union officers and Union citizens who were located in New Orleans, who saw the riot with their own eyes, and who were not compelled to rely on a Rebel Lieutenant-Governor for information. The Convention had not dissolved itself, but two years ago agreed to meet at the call of its President. It may have been illegal. That is not the point, say all the friends of Congress. If it was legal, then it was to be protected by all the power of the State of Louisiana, and its decrees were to be obeyed as law. If it was illegal as a convention, it was really a mass meeting, and under the Constitution of the United States was to be defended against attack, and left free in its discussion. But even if it was such a body as to demand its arrest—although there never was such a body of its character which was ever exposed to interruption in our land—then it should have been treated according to law, and the Grand Jury found bills, and not the rebel police commited murder. President Johnson says that the riot was due to the Convention. General Baird says:

"*The police, aided by the citizens, became the assailants, and, from the evidence, I am forced to believe, exercised great brutality in making their arrests.* Finally, they attacked the Convention hall, and a protracted struggle ensued. The people inside the hall gave up. Some who surrendered were attacked afterwards and brutally treated."

While General Sheridan, in his mutilated despatch, declares:—

"It was not a riot; *it was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not excelled in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow. It was a murder which the Mayor and the police of the city perpetrated without the shadow of a necessity.* Furthermore, *I believe it was premeditated*, and every indication points to this."

General Sheridan, situated on the spot, testifies that it was the premeditated plan of the Rebel friends of the reconstruction policy. President Johnson says it was premeditated and planned at the Capital. The question is one which must be submitted to the people of the United States.

MAYOR MONROE, "that bad man," as Sheridan calls him, has invited Andrew Johnson to visit New Orleans as his guest. Whether the *President of the United States* will accept of his hospitality remains to be seen. Would it be seemly for our first Executive officer to sit at the board with a murderer and an official butcher of Unionists?

THE FENIANS

Adjournment of the Troy Congress—Re-election of Colonel Roberts as President of the Brotherhood—Deposition of General Sweeney—General Sheridan Expected to Assume Command of the Fenian Army—Organization of Fenian Circles in Canada by Members of the Provincial Parliament, Etc. Etc. Etc.

TROY, September 9.—The Fenian Congress adjourned *sine die* at eight o'clock this morning. Except an intermission of two hours it has been in session since yesterday morning. President Roberts was unanimously re-elected President. He delivered an eloquent response, urging the Brotherhood to make renewed exertions for the final effort in behalf of Ireland. His re-election gives great satisfaction to the delegates. Although it is Sabbath morning, the cheering previous to the final adjournment was loud and long.

The following are the Senators elect:—P. J. Meehan, New York; William Fleming, Troy; F. B. Gallagher, Buffalo; A. L. Morrison, Missouri; James Gibbons, Philadelphia; J. C. O'Brien, Rochester; William McQuirck, New Haven, Conn.; John Carlton, New Jersey; Thomas Redmond, Indiana. President of the Senate, P. J. Meehan. Speaker of the House, J. W. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati, Ohio; Clerk, G. G. Carroll, Geneva, N. Y.

General Sweeney has been deposed as Secretary of War, and his friends are very much excited in consequence. His successor is not named. Rumor says it will be either General Sheridan or General Logan. General O'Neill positively declined the position.

The resolution of thanks to General Banks and Congress was adopted.

The final proceedings of the Congress were very harmonious. Radical changes were made in the government of the organization, the Constitution being changed so as to give the Senate more control of affairs.

Sweeney's accounts were satisfactory, but he was believed to be incompetent.

Roberts and several delegates leave for New York this afternoon. Before leaving the President appointed Colonel O'Neill Inspector-General of the Fenian army, and Colonel Michael Bailey, of Buffalo, Chief Military Organizer. The latter was wounded at Limestone Ridge.

The best of feeling seems to prevail among the delegates, although much sympathy is expressed for General Sweeney. He promptly resigned his position on fault being found with his subordinates.

It is quite evident that a bid has been made to the Congress by the radicals. The majority of the members of the Senate are inclined to favor the radical party.

D. O'Sullivan, William J. Hynes, and James Brennan have been retained as Organizers.

Sweeney's separation from the Brotherhood, it is feared, will have a most injurious effect throughout the country. The other military leaders were bitterly opposed to him, and were at the bottom of the scheme which led to his dismissal. General O'Neill was unanimously tendered his place, but declined, saying that he was not competent for it. It is presumed that Johnson's quarrel with General Sheridan will compel the latter to resign from the army, in which event he will be tendered the military leadership of the Brotherhood. He is known to be in sympathy with the movement.

It is acknowledged that several of the highest civil and military dignitaries in Canada are in active communication with the agents of the Brotherhood. More than six members of the Canadian Parliament are organizing Circles in Canada at present.

Should the financial returns of the Brotherhood continue to increase for the next month or two, another movement will undoubtedly be made on the Canadian soil the coming fall. All here are thoroughly in earnest.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—The case of Bainson, charged with forcible entry and detainer, continued from Friday, was resumed to-day. It was alleged that a Dr. Jackson bought a house, on Callowhill street, from a Mrs. Fulon. After getting the deed for the house, he allowed the lady to remain in it until she could procure another. The front part of the house was a store-room, the back part dwelling apartments. A week or so after the sale Dr. Jackson was passing by the house, and saw the defendant and others standing in and around the door. He heard that defendant had caused the door to be broken open, and was then about to start a paper-hanging establishment there. He ordered Baldison to leave the premises, but he refused to do so. The Doctor then attempted to put him out by force; and he told the Doctor that if he did not go away his life would be in danger.

The defense allege that before the sale of the house Baldison obtained from Mrs. Fulon a lease of it for one year, and therefore had right and lawful possession. Jury out.

—A gun, eight feet long and in good preservation, bearing the date of 1642, and having on it the arms of the Salters' Company and the motto "*Sal Sapit Omnia*," has been dug up in Derry in excavating foundations for a new bank. Having been presented to the corporation of Derry by the Salters' Company previous to the siege, and probably used in the defense, it has been added to the collection of local relics.

Density of Population.—The new volume of the Board of Trade Statistical Tables gives the following statement of the population of countries with more than 10,000,000 inhabitants according to the most recent census:—United Kingdom, 268 persons to the English square mile upon an average; Italy, 225; France, 180; Prussia, 179; Austria, 155; Spain (and Balearic Islands), 84; Turkey, 19; United States, 11; Russia, 9; Russia in Europe, 31; Brazil, 3. The population of the eight above-named States of the Old World exceeds 270,000,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 20 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
Broad Street,
PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1866.

The citizens of Philadelphia are hereby informed that

JUDGE J. R. G. PITKIN,
Of Louisiana, will address them at
NATIONAL HALL,
MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH,
On Wednesday Evening Next, 12th Inst.,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

N. B.—Ladies are especially invited to attend.

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.
CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. [9 10 3t

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the NEW YORK AND SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 312 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 17th day of September, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking action upon the plan proposed by the Board of Directors for increasing the capacity of the Collieries, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.
1t O. W. DAVIS, President.

I RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE friends and acquaintances of my husband, the late FREDERICK LAKEMEYER, that I intend to continue and carry on, on my own account and control, the Restaurant at the corner of EXCHANGE Place and CARTER Street, and also the business on SMITH'S ISLAND, both places having been carried on so successfully by the deceased. I flatter myself that I may enjoy, under my management, a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the late proprietor; promising that nothing shall be wanting on my part to retain and merit the established reputation of both establishments.
9 10 6t MARY LAKEMEYER.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—
City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 4 3, 12,464, 12 466; Germantown Bank Nos 1467 99 119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch-st. Theatre No 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gas Mining Company, No. 679
All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
6 15 fmw* CASPER SHEE.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—ATtention, Company G! The members will assemble at the Hall to-night, at 8 o'clock, for drill.
1t* J. JAY FISHER, Captain.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.
9 13m4p]

NEW FALL GOODS.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
ARE NOW OPENING THEIR
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, ETC.,
To which they respectfully invite attention.
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
N. B.—WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS, A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO THE TRADE.
9 73 4p]

ROGERS' NEW GROUP,
"UNCLE NED'S SCHOOL."
NOW READY.
The most charming and successful of all his works.
SOLE AGENCY,
EARLES' GALLERIES,
AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
9 7 6t4p]

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.
TRUNK LINE.

This Road now, in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park, and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a
SINGLE FARE.

In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it a tractive. The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day, and every hour after midnight. 9 10 1m

ROBERT HELLER'S
SALLE DIABOLIQUE
ASSEMBLY BUILDING—LARGE HALL
A DECIDED SUCCESS—SECOND WEEK.
Heller's New Spectral Parlor Pantomime (first nights),
"PLAYING WITH GHOSTS."
An entire change of every act this week.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
Evening—Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Admission 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents. 9 10 6t

NOTICE.—THE PAMPHLET LAWS OF the last session of the Legislature are now ready for Delivery.
9 8 2t HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with all the modern conveniences. Perfect order. Eighteenth street, near Logan Square. Possession soon. $9500.
9 4 3t C. M. S. LESLIE, No. 721 SASSOM Street.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN UPWARDS OF
THIRTY CASES
OF
SILKS,
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS,
PLAIN SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
ALL-WOOL POPLINS,
FANCY STYLE POPLINS,
SILK FACE POPLINS,
FINE FRENCH MERINOES,
PLAID MERINOES,
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
FINE CLOAKING CLOTHS, ETC.,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
Which, with the selections made from other sources, makes our stock one of the most desirable in the country. 9 10 6t4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
Direct from the Manufacturers, Dublin, Ireland,
THREE CASES
OF
"PIMS" BROS.,
CELEBRATED IRISH POPLINS,
In the Three Qualities of the Plain Goods and all the New Styles of the Plaids.
9 10 mwf3t4p

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of
BONDS
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
HAVING FIVE YEARS TO RUN
AND
BEARING INTEREST AT
Six Per Cent., Payable January and July,
FREE FROM ALL GOVERNMENT AND STATE TAXES.

Convertible at Option of Holder any time before Maturity into their CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE LOAN.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
9 10 tf

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.
SEVEN PER CENT.
North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT
85,

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
PHILADELPHIA [9 10 12t

CONNECTING RAILROAD BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Mortgage Bonds of the Connecting Railroad Company. These bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS upon the railroad connecting the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD with the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, and the payment of the principal and the interest FREE OF STATE TAX is GUARANTEED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. They have also the ADDITIONAL SECURITY OF A LEASE OF THE ROAD, IN PERPETUITY, TO THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, at a rent equivalent to SIX PER CENT. INTEREST UPON THE ENTIRE COST OF THE ROAD; this lease to take effect immediately upon the completion of the road, early in the ensuing year. The fulfilment of the conditions of the lease is further GUARANTEED BY THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANY, THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, thus making these eminently a FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

C. & H. BORIE,
No. 1 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,
9 6 12trp S. E. COR. DOCK AND WALNUT.

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES
CONVERTED INTO 5-30s.
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
9 6 15p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

INSTRUCTION.

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
AN INSTITUTION DESIGNED TO AID
YOUNG MEN
IN ACQUIRING
A Practical Business Education.

This Institution offers advantages for a thorough and practical business education, which are of the highest order. Its increasing prosperity attests the estimation in which it is held by the business community. Within the past year Seven Hundred and Sixteen Students were in attendance, an excess of thirty-seven over any previous year.

The College occupies three stories of the large building at the northeast corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets which has recently been much enlarged, and will be fitted up with every convenience and improvement necessary for acquiring a complete commercial education.

The branches taught are limited to those which are specially requisite for business purposes. A fair knowledge of the common English branches is all that is necessary to be qualified to enter the College. The Course of Instruction includes—

BOOK-KEEPING,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
BUSINESS FORMS,
COMMERCIAL LAW,
TELEGRAPHING,
MATHEMATICS,
PHONOGRAPHY, ETC.

Each student is taught separately, and can pursue any or all of the above studies, as he may desire. Applicants are received at any time, and can attend at such hours as may be most convenient.

Those who enter during August are allowed a discount of twenty per cent. off regular terms.

Catalogues containing full particulars may be obtained at the College. [8 15 wmslm

S. H. CRITTENDEN & Co.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to Professor CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,
WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No. 2310 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS
Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at
No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

THE "PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN" (Filbert street and West Penn Square) for the education of Young Ladies in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Lithography, etc., will reopen on MONDAY, September 3. Parents will please send to the school-house for catalogues.

DIRECTOR,

Joseph Harrison,	James L. Claghorn,
William Buckwell,	James H. Orne,
P. P. Morris,	David S. Brown,
William J. Horstman,	George Whitney,
Redwood F. Warner,	James A. Wright,
Edward K. Price,	W. P. Whitaker.

8 21 12t T. W. BRADWOOD, Principal.

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S
CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,
By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.

Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march or harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at
No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.
Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
6 22 fmwsm Principal

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 13 mwf3t Head Master.

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH, Classical Mathematical Boarding School for Boys, Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 23 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of
9 8 6t* Rev. JOHN MCELWAY, A. M., Principal.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, 1866-67.—The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science and Natural History, will begin September 13. Catalogues at College Building, WEST PENN SQUARE.
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS begin September 18. 9 8 6t*

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
OF
H. D. GREGORY, A. M.,
No. 1108 MARKET Street,
WILL REOPEN [8 27 1mrp
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, S. E. CORNER THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, reopens MONDAY, September 10.
9 1 10t* B. KENDALL, A. M., Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY, Nos. 1109 and 1111 CHESNUT Street will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O. SEIDENSTICKER Principals. 8 25 1m

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on
MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

LATIN AND GREEK THOROUGHLY Taught a few pupils during three evenings per week.
9 8 3t* T. G. GAYLEY, A. M., No. 148 N. SEVENTEENTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PRUNES.
VERY FINE LARGE PRUNES,
IN LARGE AND SMALL CANS.
Our Own Importation.
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA
THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED
Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop
The highest grade known,
AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION O
FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES
AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S
Central Tea and Coffee Warehouse,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets,
146 Philadelphia.

GREAT FIRE IN SING SING.

Between Twenty and Thirty Buildings Destroyed—Fifty Families Rendered Houseless—The Loss Estimated at $200,000.

SING SING, September 9.—The village of Sing Sing was this morning visited by one of the most destructive conflagrations known in the history of Westchester county. At a quarter past 2 o'clock A. M., a fire was discovered in a barn adjoining the residence of Joseph Willi, and although prompt efforts were made to subdue the flames, the fire spread with great rapidity, and in less than half an hour extended to a block of dwellings and stores on Main street.

At the same time the Van Arden File Works took fire, and, despite the efforts of the firemen to extinguish the flames, the entire building, together with the dwellings and stores, was entirely consumed. A very strong northwest wind was blowing at the time, and the flames were driven across the street to the terminus of Main street, or the lower dock, where they quickly communicated with another row of buildings, principally dwellings and stores, on the opposite side of the street, and a lumber yard, all of which were totally destroyed.

Twenty dwelling houses were burned to the ground, and their occupants, numbering about fifty families, are made houseless by this terrible calamity. Many of the persons burned out were laboring people, who lost all or nearly all of their furniture; and the scene represented as the daylight came on was one of the most saddening that the eye was ever called upon to witness. One lady who had been ill for some time with consumption, was removed to a residence near by, but so great was the excitement under which she labored that she exoired in a few moments after arriving there. Two women, who had been recently confined, were also removed, and were attended by a physician, who did all in his power to make them as comfortable as possible.

The total loss by this fire will not fall far short of $200,000. The buildings were frame structures, with but few exceptions; and, owing to the high wind and the insufficiency of the fire apparatus of the village, the flames very readily consumed them. The firemen, however, worked bravely, and made every endeavor to stay the progress of the flames, but with no avail, owing to the miserable apparatus with which they were provided.

The losses, as far as ascertained, are as follows:—Van Arden, file works, $50,000, insurance, $18,000; Kipp's lumber yard, $25,000, insurance, $10,000; National Hotel, $10,000, insurance, $3200; J. Frank Brown's grocery, $12,000, no insurance; Saml. C. Nichol's grocery, $10,000, insurance, $4000; William Tell's house, $3000; Oberlin House, $5000, partly insured; E. Deinoy's grocery, $6000, not insured; Moses Stanton's grocery, $5,000; David Ross's dwelling, $2000, insurance, $900; Patrick Scanlon's dwelling, $1400; Joseph Willis' dwelling and barn, $1000; Shakespeare House, $800, insurance, $400; Mrs. Cotton's boarding-house, $650, fully insured; James Holmes' dwelling, $1000, partially insured; Jacob T. Cook's dwelling, $2500, insurance $1600; James Shute, dwelling, $5000, insurance, $1000; the Bloodgood tenement-house, $1000.

Nearly all the buildings on the lower dock are swept away, and the calamity has cast a gloom over the whole village. The homeless families were provided for by the villagers, and the American Hotel was thrown open to the sufferers, many of whom breakfasted there, and received every kindness that could be bestowed upon them. In the afternoon the subject of the fire was adverted to by the clergymen of the different churches, and collections were taken up to afford the sufferers temporary relief. To-morrow a public meeting will be held for the purpose of raising money to help the afflicted out of their troubles.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN A. HARTRANFT.

No man of his years or advantages, on entering the army, rose more rapidly solely by the force and influence of his own native talent, energy, and valor, than he whose name heads this paragraph. Entirely without pretension, abhorring everything like display, he drew his sword to fight, and did fight until he became a terror to the Rebel enemy and a favorite with the loyal armies. The qualities which he developed as a soldier won him the confidence of General Grant, and we are not now surprised to learn that John A. Hartranft has been appointed, at the urgent recommendation of Grant, Colonel of the 34th Regiment United States Infantry. It is an honor well deserved—a position not secured by the favor of politicians, rather earned by hard services in the field, and secured through the confidence of the greatest soldier of the world. Most heartily and sincerely do we rejoice at the appointment, and trust that the regular service will soon be entirely composed of such men as John A. Hartranft.

—This appointment will create a vacancy in the Auditor-General's office. As Auditor-General, General Hartranft has given great satisfaction, and there will be much regret felt to lose him in that position. He will, of course, at once resign, when Governor Curtin will have the appointment of a successor for the unexpired term. Who will that successor be?—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A large meeting was held in Washington Hall, on Saturday evening, in South Camden, for the purpose of organizing a Republican Club. The only Republican organization in Camden heretofore was the Union League, at the corner of Fourth and Federal streets, which has done great service since the war began. The new organization is not, of course, in antagonism to the League, but will satisfy a want which has been felt for some time in our growing sister city. The Club was organized by Henry B. Wilson, Esq., being elected temporary Chairman. James M. Scovel, Esq., was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, and Robert Patton, Esq., Chairman of Committee on By-Laws and Constitution. It was resolved to engage the Hall for the campaign. The utmost good feeling and enthusiasm were exhibited. Hon. James M. Scovel was called on for a speech, and spoke for over an hour, reviewing the Johnson Seward policy, and taking strong and radical Republican grounds, holding that the Democratic-Wigwam party was radically wrong, and the friends of equal rights were on a radically just platform. The meeting adjourned to meet next Saturday evening at the same place.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Republican Union Convention for the First District, comprising the counties of Atlantic, Camden, Cumberland, Cape May, Gloucester, and Salem, has been called by General George M. Robeson, Chairman of last Convention, at Woodbury, on Thursday, the 27th instant, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Among the candidates prominently named are Robert K. Matlack, of Gloucester; Judge Moore, of Atlantic; and Senator Scovel and General Robeson, of Camden.

Horrible Mutilation.—Emily Harrison, aged 44, domestic servant to Mr. Roberts, surgeon, of Derby, England, destroyed herself on the Midland Railway, near Derby, the other night, under very shocking circumstances. When her body was discovered the head, with the shoulders, arms, and one breast attached, was in the middle of the rails. The lower part of the body was on a bank by the side, partially naked. The right leg was broken, and separated from the body. Close by was a bottle containing gin. Articles of the woman's clothing were found six hundred yards from where the body was.

Import of Provisions.—The importation of provisions into the United Kingdom during the first six months of the present year exhibits a very considerable augmentation on the four following items:—Bacon and hams, 48,295 cwt.; salt pork, 27,619 cwt.; lard, 117,293 cwt.; and eggs (owing in a great measure to the advanced price of meat), 54,072,120 in number more than in the corresponding half of 1864. On salt beef the increase is 150 cwt., and on butter 8893 cwt. The only item of which there is a deficient supply is cheese, to the extent of 50,094 cwt.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

INCREASING SUCCESS.—We are pleased to see that the articles on local subjects in *Saturday Night* are attracting that attention which they deserve. There is no doubt that this journal, although just completing its first year, has become a power for good in this community. We believe that this power, under the present management of the paper, will increase, and *Saturday Night* become, more than ever, one of the influential papers of the city.

A BARGAIN.—Who of the city's tired denizens has not one aching void in his heart each day as he returns to his residence in that long row of tenements, which nothing can ill save some delightful suburban nook, surrounded by poplar trees, with a long rolling lawn in front? Who has not felt the uncomfortable sensation of confinement when his evening's walk is reduced to an angular wandering through a wilderness of streets, and longed for a delightful, objectless meandering through the woods. An opportunity presents itself to become the possessor of an attractive country-seat, and a farm attached to it of one hundred acres, on Tuesday, September 25, as it will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. This farm is on the Old York road, adjoining Chelton Hills, and belongs to Joseph Perot. Any person wishing further particulars can obtain them by calling on the auctioneers, at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

A NEW CASE OF BURGLARY.—Archy and James Montgomery, two young lads, were arrested on the charge of burglary on Saturday morning. On Tuesday morning, as Mr. Matthew McCabe, who resides on Catherine street, near Thirteenth, awoke from his slumbers, he found that his "unmentionables" had been spirited away whilst he was in the arms of Morpheus. A careful search brought the missing pair to light in the lower story, minus some $200 and a gold watch, which had been in the pockets thereof. Mr. McCabe instituted a search for the offenders, succeeding in arresting the two Montgomerys, and had them taken before Recorder Eneu, who deemed the evidence against them to be sufficient to warrant him in committing them to answer.

A FREE FIGHT.—There are disturbances arising constantly on Sunday, owing to the practice of young men of a certain class going out into the rural part of the city and getting drunk and quarrelsome. A party of some half-a-dozen of this stamp went out late on Saturday night near Blunden's Mills, Forty-third and Haverford streets, and in the "wee sma' hours" of Sunday morning got quarrelling amongst themselves, until the whole neighborhood was aroused. Four of them, Robert Smith, and William, Titus, and Matthew Turner, were arrested. William Turner, the most violent of the party, was held in $1000, and the rest in smaller amounts, by Alderman Maule.

STOLEN SWEETS.—Eagan O'Donnell has been blessed by Dame Nature with a "sweet tooth." Not having been smiled on by the "fickle" goddess, he is often minus the "essential" requisite to enable him to gratify the longings of his sweet appetite. Whilst wandering in the neighborhood of Suffolk Park, on Saturday, he saw a very tempting sight in the shape of an apiary, belonging to a Mr. J. Trights. He seized on to one of the hives and made off with it, bees and all. Mr. Tright, however, observed the theft, and, pursuing him, handed him over to a policeman. This morning O'Donnell was committed to answer by Alderman Allen.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—This morning, John McCormick and George N. Kern were arrested for committing a violent assault and battery on Henry Hartman, about 7 o'clock last evening, on Wood street, above Thirteenth. They called Hartman out into the street and struck him on the head with some sharp instrument, injuring him in a manner that will probably prove fatal. The prisoners were committed to await the result of Mr. Hartman's injuries, by Alderman Massey. The injured man is about sixty years old, and is a biscuit baker by trade.

A YOUNG SCAMP.—A lad named John Mahon, having acquired expensive tastes, and not having the wherewithal to gratify them, undertook to raise the wind in a manner unrecognized by the law. He entered the store of Mr. Derbyshire, at Dauphin and Amber streets, and watching his chance, leaned over the counter and abstracted some $5 or $10 from the till. He had a watchful eye watching him, however, and when he went out the door with his ill-gotten plunder, he was taken in charge by a police officer who "happened" near by. Alderman Clouds committed John in default of $500 bail.

THE GREAT WEST END ROUTE.—The Spruce and Pine Streets Passenger Railway Company have completed arrangements to have cars leave the Merchants' Exchange every three minutes, running direct to Gray's Ferry or to Fairmount Park, stopping at any intermediate point at the option of the *voyageur*. Although the trip is longer than ever before, and the accommodations greatly enhanced, yet no advance in fare is announced. Night line, running a car every hour, begins at midnight—the fare being 10 cents. Our friends in the western part of the city should stick a pin in this article.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—On Saturday afternoon Officer Lake was assaulted in a most dastardly manner by two fellows named Charles Ragan and Hugh Gibbon. The affair occurred near Second and Oxford streets, arising out of an attempt to quell a disturbance. The officer obtained help, and had Ragan arrested near Second and Girard avenue, and Gribben at Oxford and Bodine streets. They were both committed in default by Alderman Shoemaker.

INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER.—These cases are getting to be entirely too common. Every day we hear of several instances of assaults more or less aggravated upon officers of the police in the discharge of their duties. On Saturday afternoon, William Hance made an assault on an officer at Twentieth and Catharine streets, while the officer was arresting another man. Hance was arrested, and committed by Alderman Dallas in default of $1000 bail.

ELECTION.—At a meeting of the American Glee Association, held on Wednesday evening, September 5, 1866, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:—President, John Taylor; Vice-President, Joseph Riegel; Recording Secretary, E. Cheeseman; Corresponding Secretary, John Pollock; Treasurer, A. Halsey; Trustees, George W. Kiusler, A. Halsey, John O'Donnell.

FIRE.—A fire broke out this morning, in Williams' Paint Works at Bustleton, in the Twenty third Ward. The damage was not very serious, although the fire for a time seemed to be be getting a good headway. The fire was subdued by the operatives, and the citizens of the neighborhood, before the arrival of the fire companies, and the goods in the neighborhood of the fire were saved.

A BURGLARY.—Lewis A. Quinlan was arrested by Sergeant Phy, in Market street, near Fortieth, yesterday, on the charge of breaking into the house of Mr. Hoffman, in Hestonville, and stealing a set of harness and some clothing. The harness was recovered, but the clothing is still missing. Alderman Allen committed Quinlan to answer.

BOAT FOUND ADRIFT.—A batteau fourteen feet long, painted of a light lead color, with green gunwales, was found secreted among the reeds at Five Mile Point, on Saturday afternoon. It is supposed to have been stolen. The owner can have it by applying to Lieutenant Edgar, of the Harbor Police, at Noble street wharf.

CHOLERA.—Since our report of Saturday, there have been ten cases of Asiatic cholera reported to the Board of Health. Of these two cases were fatal. It will be seen, from the reports of the past few days, that this malignant disease has almost disappeared from our midst.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.—Last night commenced the Jewish New Year, 5627, which will be celebrated by the Israelites of the world during all this day, and by many of them also to-morrow. The synagogues will be opened on these occasions, and the services are of a highly interesting character.

The Jewish new year, unlike the civil new year, is dedicated to prayer and repentance, and is considered as among the most sacred of the Jewish festivals. It is the commencement of the ten penitential days, ever observed by the Hebrews, culminating in that solemn day, the Jewish atonement—the day on which the high priest entered the *sanctum sanctorum*. Of this we shall give an account at its celebration.

It is remarkable to witness the celebration of days appointed at so early an age by a people who have been the companions of nations and governments long buried in the gulf of oblivion. During the observance of the new year manual labor is entirely abandoned, and all Jewish mercantile houses will be closed.

In Canaan some of the highest national interests were promoted by Divine laws; some of the most important national advantages were protected by Divine institutions. *In the Dispersion*, Jews adhere faithfully to the prescription with which God and those dependent on Him are specially allied, because, though they have ceased historically to be a nation, they desire to preserve their spirituality as a people.

In Canaan the appointed times of the Eternal subserved the temporal and religious welfare of the Israelites, by rallying them round the Tabernacle, to cement alike the ties of friendship with man and the ties of obedience to Heaven. In the dispersion these same "holy convocations" still preserve their characteristics. They bring Israelites together who seldom meet at other periods, and for a moment, at least, they concentrate all diverging views to a focus in the presence of the one Father of Mankind.

HOUSE ROBBERIES.—During the season when our wealthy families are at the watering-places, there are numerous instances of house robberies, of these places where there is none left to protect the premises. On Saturday evening the house occupied by a Mr. Brown, No. 125 South Twentieth street, was entered and robbed of some $500 worth of furs and clothing.

The premises No. 1426 Spruce street were also entered yesterday morning by prying open a back window shutter with a jimmy. From some cause or other the thieves became frightened, and skedaddled, leaving behind them a candlestick, a chisel, and a screw-driver. Nothing was taken from the house, as far as could be ascertained.

CAUGHT "IN FLAGRANTE DELICTO."—Samuel Sutton was arrested yesterday afternoon at Arch street wharf, in a boat. In the boat, which by-the-way, he had stolen, were a hawser, a hatch-cover, hatchet, a fender, a hammock, and one or two trifles, all of which had been stolen. Samuel was eased of his ill-gotten gains, which now lie at the Fairmount Police Station awaiting the owner, and was escorted to the Station House. After the hearing this morning, Alderman Hutchinson held him in $500 bail to answer.

THE GREAT SHOW OF MEN.—
In Calcutta, as they propose
Shall be one of the grandest shows,
Where *men*, of all sorts and sizes,
Will appear to win the prizes,
Hindoos and Hottentots will stand
By samples from each Northern land:
But who are worthy to be sent,
This nation grand to represent?
For splendid fellows that will call,
Dressed in the styles of Tower Hall!
Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR is one who in any way adds to the welfare and happiness of the community. Health is the one great element of happiness. Dr. Marsden, by the preparation and general introduction of his *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, has done and is now doing much to secure the blessing of health to the community, and so we may well place him on the list of great public benefactors. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway, & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

THE *Biblical Recorder*, in speaking of the "Pain Killer," says:—

"We believe the public generally have great confidence in this medicine. The numerous testimonials in its favor from well-known clergymen and missionaries are well calculated to convince any but the most skeptical. If there be any of our readers who still doubt touching the magic powers of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER to relieve pain, we advise them to buy one bottle, and give it a trial. We never knew it to fail."

DR. HUMPHREYS, of No. 562 Broadway, New York, well known to the Homœopathic medical practice, has transferred his interest to a company of which he is a member, and is now ready to furnish all the varieties of Specifics the profession and people may need. No house in this department of medicine has larger facilities, or a better reputation, than that of which Dr. H. is now at the head.—*Newark Advertiser*, March 29, 1865.

THE RATTLESNAKE never strikes until it has first given its warning rattle. So the Cholera never assumes its specific pestilential form, until after it has given due warning by manifesting its premonitory symptoms. These may exist for days, or only for a few hours; but if *MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE* be administered when they first appear, in nine cases out of ten the disease will go no further; and even when the disease has run into its specific form, the mixture will save the great majority of cases. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

August Seven-Thirties
Converted into
Five-Twenties.
Apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

YE PIMPLED, BLOTCHED, AND ULCERATED VICTIMS of scrofulous diseases, who drag your unclean persons into the company of better men, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and purge out the foul corruption from your blood. Restore your health, and you will not only enjoy life better, but make your company more tolerable to those who must keep it.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE for those who drag their weary and disordered bodies into our company when a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla would cleanse their musky blood, and restore their health and vigor. Ye muddy victims of bilious disease, have some regard for your neighbors, if not for yourselves

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

STORE SHADES painted and lettered to order. Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

STRANGERS FROM ABROAD, before they leave the city, had better make their visit pleasant and profitable by purchasing a suit of clothing from Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-Price, under the Continental.

WORKMEN sent to do Upholstering of any description. Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St

BLINDS AND SHADES repaired. Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY.	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE. FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS. LATEST AND BEST.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS cut, altered, and laid, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden st. ect. keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Plain and Fancy Candies, Fruits, Nuts, etc.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Northeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CLARKE—MCAULIFFE.—On the 24 instant, by the Rev. Francis De Maria, Mr. THOMAS F. CLARKE to Miss JENNIE MCAULIFFE.

HORNER—ZANE.—On the 16th of May last, by the Rev. J. Dickerson, HENRY HORNER to HENRIETTA, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Zane, all of this city.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Friday evening, the 7th instant, MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN, in the 71st year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1118 Locust street, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., to proceed to Laurel Hill.

EMERICK.—On the 9th instant, Mr. FREDERICK EMERICK, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Rose Beneficial and Shipwrights' Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1422 Palmer street, above Belgrade, Eighteenth Ward, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—On Sunday, the 9th instant, MARIE, wife of Charles J. Richardson, and daughter of Henry Hudson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 223 Spring Garden street, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

VERDETTE.—On the 9th instant, WILLIAM J. H. VERDETTE, aged 35 years.

His relatives and friends and the members of Cadwalader Lodge, No. 333, I. O. of O. F.; Malita Lodge, No. 265, A. Y. M.; Columbia Mark Lodge No. 91, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1440 Lombard street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

FIRE AND THIEF DETECTORS COMBINED, with letter or newspaper inlets, which may be inserted into store doors. This new article for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

NAIL NIPPERS, WHICH QUICKLY, neatly, and without pain, cut a toe or finger nail with a natural round edge, are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SHEEP SHEARS, A VARIETY OF SIZES and qualities, just opened by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE IMPORTED, for their fall sales,
Dagmar Woollen Shawls,
Mosaic Woollen Shawls,
New Style Cloakings,
Superior Plain Silks,
Magnificent Plaid Poplins. 9 30 3m

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing, at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 9 4 1m

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED,
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT.
9 6 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over
$1,500,000.
Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Dimer Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 3

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.
CAPITAL, $500,000
DIRECTORS

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John Welsh,	Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson	

President, N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st of September, 1866, and will be prepared
TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills,	$1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement,	50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion,	$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion,	$2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of	$1 00 per $100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $2a each box or trunk per year; contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.
FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT. ON AMOUNT COLLECTED
COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 4 1m

CHOICE OLD RYE,
BOURBON
AND
MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,
By the Demijohn or Cask.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
NEW STORE,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.
8 28 tuthsatm4p

GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLANK BOOKS,
PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,
PENS, INKS, AND PENCILS,
PRINTING AND ENGRAVING,
AT BRYSON & SON'S,
9 8 tuthsim No. 8 North SIXTH Street.

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREY'S
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.		Cents.
1.	Cures FEVERS, Congestions and Inflammations,	25
2.	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.,	25
3.	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	" DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6.	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting,	25
7.	" COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis,	25
8.	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains,	25
9.	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache or Vertigo,	25
10.	" DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, Costive ness,	25
11.	" SUPPRESSED, scanty, or painful Periods,	25
12.	" FEMALE Difficulties,	25
13.	" CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	" SALT Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	" RHEUMATISM, and a Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	" FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever, and Agues,	50
17.	" PILES, Internal or external, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	" OPHTHALMY, sore, inflamed Eyes or Eyelids,	50
19.	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, or Influenza,	50
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PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
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CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

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Injection " " $2. " " $5.
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No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.
BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Tremor. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand Tonic, and will give reform Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.
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THE LATEST FROM TRENTON

Political Movements of the Democrats.

Preparations to Receive the Loyal Southerners.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

TRENTON, N. J., September 10.—It is rumored that the Democratic members of the Legislature will resort to every trick and device known to politicians to defeat the objects of the special session; but should they attempt such action sure defeat awaits them.

The Committee appointed by the Loyal Southern Convention to visit the tomb of Abraham Lincoln will have a grand reception on arriving here this evening. At the Union League rooms the Republican Union State Executive Committee will tender them welcome in the name of the loyal people of New Jersey.

A portion of the delegation will stop here and address the public; the remainder are going on as far as Newark for a similar purpose.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, September 10.

Fractional currency printed, $330,100; shipped, $253,000; destroyed, $236,858. Funds on hand—United States notes, large, $700,000; med

ARRIERE PENSEE.

He wraps me round with his riches!
He covers me up with his care,
And his love is the love of manhood
Whose life is a living prayer.
I have plighted my woman's affections,
I have given my all in all,
And the flowers of a daily contentment
Renew their sweet lives ere they fall.
And yet like an instrument precious,
That playeth an old tune,
My heart, in the midst of its blessings,
Goes back to a day in June—
To a day when beneath the branches
I stood by a silent stream,
And saw in its bosom an image
As one seeth a face in a dream

I would not resign his devotion,
No, not for a heart that lives,
Nor change one jot my condition
For the change that condition gives;
I should mourn not more for another,
Not more for another rejoice,
Than now, when I weep at his absence,
Or welcome his step and his voice.
And yet, like an instrument precious,
That playeth an olden tune,
My heart, in the midst of its blessings,
Goes back to a day in June—
To a day when beneath the branches
I stood in the shadowy light,
And heard the low words of a whisper
As one heareth a voice in the night.

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

The Frontier Extension Question—French National Feeling Respecting Annexation—Understanding Between Napoleon and Bismark on German Unity—The Empress Carlotta's Visit and the Mexican Troubles—The Emperor Napoleon's Health—The Imperial Fete—Literary Items.

PARIS, August 17.—As you will have concluded from the silence of that Atlantic telegraph, those French folks who were looking to find in the *Moniteur* of day before yesterday simultaneous announcement of definitive peace between Austria and Prussia, and of the extent of "territorial compensation" made by the latter to their Emperor, have been disappointed. There really were many folks whose expectations were at that height last week. But so early as Sunday, Government, somewhat anxious at such exaltation of the popular sentiment, took means to let it down easy.

A report from its Berlin correspondent was published in the *Siecle* of last Friday, to the effect that France had offered propositions to Prussia respecting the Rhine frontiers, and that Prussia had declined entertaining them. That eminent telegrammarian, Reuter, whose positive style we became so familiar with that it bred contempt during our civil war, flashed it on the English world as a fact that France had formally demanded territorial compensation, which Prussia had as formally refused. How this sensational tid-bit was relished in England, and with what high-spiced dishes of editorial discourse it was served up hot-and-hot, your London papers, by last steamer, will have shown you. France was insulted, was on the point of going to war with Prussia, etc. etc.

I said something in my last of the French national feeling respecting this annexation business. The *Siecle* report was additional stimulus to that feeling; the spiced comments on the stronger Reuter version yet further irritated the feeling, which, meantime, numerous journals here were keeping up, and more stimulating. Herr Bismark's organ, by-the-way, is entirely mistaken, as its editor, of course, knows, in saying that it is only the opposition journals here who were engaged in the stimulating process. No two news-papers, for instance, have been more busy in that way than *L'Etendard* and *La Presse*. That some of the daily organs of the "old parties" have had for a part of their motive in the case a willingness to create embarrassments for Napoleon's Government is possible, but this has affected their manner of treating the subject only. The general proposition that if Prussian power is immensely augmented, that of France should be, in some proportion, augmented also, is an article of the national creed—variously defined in special practical application, and more or less earnestly insisted on by different classes of minds, but peculiar to no party.

There is a small, enlightened class—not numerous enough or combined enough, unhappily, to be called a party, but deserving attention here—who, fully believing in the doctrine of compensation, are preaching that this compensation, sufficient to balance the suddenly enlarged power of Prussia, which has by no means yet reached its limits or growth, is to be sought within the actual boundaries of France, Laudau and Saarlouis, and other complementary bits of territory and defensive frontier stations we ought to have, and it is the duty of Government to strive by all peaceful means to obtain them. But the real and only sufficient compensatory addition to the strength of France lies latent within herself, and can only be developed, as it is straining for development, by granting it freedom of action. The restrictive laws of 1852 on the press, and on the right of free speech and public meetings, are more detestable than the treaties of 1815, as the natural boundaries of human thought are immeasurably more sacred than politico-geographical frontiers. Although the preachers of this doctrine seem as yet to be preaching in the wilderness, there are hopeful signs that their words are beginning to take effect. I should guess that they and their growing, though still select audience, were nearer out of the woods than those fanatical, anti-slavery evangelists with us seemed to be ten years ago. To an observer who does not confound the latest news by telegraph with history, a consideration of *this* view of Prussian aggrandizement, taken by some of the keen-sighted Frenchmen of to-day, is seriously commended. And now to return to the contemporary and temporary reporter's review, which this paragraph has interrupted.

I need not tell any one at all aware of the conditions in which the French press is permitted to exist, that the single fact of 10 out of the 17 daily Paris political papers harping more or less loudly on this frontier-extension note, proves that, for the time and the occasion, the Emperor was not unwilling to have Prussia so warned and his own people flattered, or, in possible case, provoked.

In the visits of Bismark to Compeigne, and afterwards to Biarritz, conversation doubtless turned, in a general way, on the ulterior purposes and probable results of the visitor's active policy, and of the host's passive policy. Nothing got set down on paper more than on occasion of Cavour's earlier visit to Plombieres. So far as any historical result is certain, German Unification, like Italian Unification, was certain in *some* future. The Italian experience had already shown how unpleasantly surprising was the rapidity of such national drift when once well under headway. Suppose that the dialogue, stripped of illusive veils, ran something like this:—Bismark—Germany tends fatally to unity. Either Prussia must lean or the revolution will anticipate. L. N. B.—I can't stop, perhaps, in the long run, but I can interrupt *your* game. Bismark—Whereby you will take nothing and *only* interrupt. L. N. B.—Well? Bismark—I will do the right thing by you, or make it right in the morning. L. N. B.—Well ——. Meantime, your hands.

While Prussia is just gathering in her first winnings, the attentively neutral French bystander at the game suggests:—Now is a good time to settle our little account on the base, say, for starting talking point, of frontiers of 1792—not that you are direct master of all the countries through which they ran, nor that I insist definitely on them now; but we will start from there and thereabout to talk over the old question of compensation, you know.

Bismark, an immeasurably more kingly man than his nominally royal master, was obliged to consult this last. It is conceivable that Bismark, left to himself, might rise many degrees nearer than he has yet reached to the height of Cavour; not to the height of that great statesman's liberalism, but to the height of his large national patriotism. But the obstinate King of Prussia is King of Prussia, ready not only to be Prussian King of Germany but German King of Germany. Frederic William has inherited with the blood of the great man of his house, the great Frederick's tenacity of territory, and holds to it with a sincere religious obstinacy and the great Frederic's fearlessness. You remember last sentence in Macaulay, closing his survey of the Seven Years' War:—"The King ceded nothing. The whole continent in arms had proved unable to tear Silesia from that iron grasp." Never was Prussian monarch less in vein of ceding territory than to-day. Not a smidgen of German land goes French, says F. W. "*Kein acker, bei Gott!*" exclaims his Majesty, in profane-pious ejaculation, through his moustache. Bismark softens the answer as well as he can to turn away French wrath. And France, not having made any positive definite demand, rests temporarily satisfied. Whereupon Europe is tranquil.

There are plenty of difficulties ahead: but there is no visible danger of immediate war between France and Germany. Napoleon does not renounce his purpose of obtaining *something* from Prussia, whenever the extent of her late conquests is defined, to balance her new-grown preponderance. But for the moment he ceases to push his claims, and, as responsible editor of all the French press, has, since last Sunday, sent out orders and advices to all sub-editors to "aggravate their voices" to a milder tone.

Poor man! As if his intestinal troubles were not enough—coming away untimely from Vichy waters, that failed this year to benefit him as heretofore, he reaches St. Cloud gouty and feverish, just in time to receive the visit of that plenipotentiary and ambassador extraordinary from his sometime protege, Mexican Emperor Max., the vigorous Empress Charlotte. It is not true, by-the-way, that he first called on her at the Grand Hotel, as the London *Times'* Paris correspondent averred. He was not well enough to drive so far. Louis Philippe's granddaughter has been to see her grandfather's successor more than once at St. Cloud. That lady's mission to France is supposed to have for its object this, or these, *i. e.*, help in these ways. My husband, whom you sent to Mexico, can't stay there without your men and money. His whole revenue, in round numbers, is but $26,000,000 drawn almost entirely from the customs duties, of which you have allotted a considerable part to the payment of English and Spanish claims, and mortgaged most of what remains to secure payment of your outlay for the Mexican expedition. My good man, Max., declared that in this view of the case, his at best shaky throne was untenable, and not knowing what a reduced Austria he was coming to, had made up *his* mind to return to Miramar and his reserved "Aquatic Rights" before the six years' term of reservation expires. I being twice the man that Max. is, poor, dear soul, said no. Let me try: and so I am come to demand that you fulfil your work by adjourning your levy on your customs duties, or procure us money in some other way, by prolonging, under some pretext or other, the stay of your troops, and by removing Marshal Bazaine from command—with whose arrogant ways we cannot put up any longer—else Max. cannot possibly get on, and will straightway abdicate and get off that throne of your founding, and you will be shamed before the world.

Such, as nearly as it can be got at, is the essential substance of what this courageous lady has had to say to her imperial husband's imperial backer. What he has said in answer I am not informed. The disposition of the French is inclined in the least possible degree to send any more good money after the bad that has been wasted in that miserable Mexican business. There would be grave difficulty in extricating the hypothecated customs duties also, for their calculated amount has already entered into budgets made up, and eloquently boasted of by the Government talking minister, and voted by the obsequious majority of the Corps Legislatif.

To get condoned for this bungling Mexican business, and to get over the next general elections, are most pressing motives for the Emperor to obtain from Prussia some—let it be ever so small—territorial compensation.

How, now, Napoleon can furnish any effective aid to Max., it is most difficult to divine. *Le Monde* newspaper sees hopeful chances for Max. His prolonged safety is in the new revolution in the United States which is promised by the dissension between President Johnson and Congress. To such of your readers as are not familiar with the columns of *Le Monde*, I should say that, like its synonym, the *World*, of New York, it consistently is what it was throughout our four years struggle, a partisan of the white South and slavery. It is needless to add that, in the hoped-for coming civil war in the United States, it is already enlisted under the banner of President Johnson. With few, very few exceptions, all the old advocates of the Rebellion, in and out of the press here, are, as their like are with you, partisans of President Johnson.

I was speaking of Napoleon's health. He is decidedly not well. He came up from Vichy, gouty and feverish, five days before his time last week. It is not likely that the press of diplomatic business and rather unexpectedly small profits that came of it have promoted his recovery. He was to have left for the Camp of Chalons on the 13th, and then on the 16th, but was still at St. Cloud this morning. So far as I can learn, there is nothing in his bodily care that would be alarming were he a private gentleman; but this illness of the one person about France and Europe all times in a sort does excite a good deal of anxiety, and furnishes a more impressive commentary on the merits of a strong Government than we have had since that quite contrary once furnished by the sudden death of our Chief Magistrate.

The National, Imperial, and Holy Virgin's fete of the 15th of August went off with the usual quiet and brilliancy last Wednesday, till after the magnificent display of fireworks on the Pont des Invalides. When these had died out in their own stink, a portion of the great multitude who had gone to the left bank of the Seine to enjoy the spectacle, began to move towards the right bank by the Pont de la Concorde, while a counter human current set from the Place de la Concorde over the same bridge to their homes on the left side. A strong body of police, aided by soldiers detailed for the purpose, managed for a time to dike, as it were, and guide the moving mass. But, finally, the great multitudinous surges overwhelmed for a moment troops and policemen; the two tides met on the bridge; one poor woman fell, the throng pressed ever the more towards the cry, mad and merciless with fear and curiosity, and an hour later, when something like order was restored, it was found that eight human beings had been trampled, mulched to death, and thirty or forty more wounded. The Minister of the Interior was on the ground so soon as warned, and remained there directing with wise counsel till next morning. The Empress has asked for the names of the dead and suffering, and will generously aid their families from the public funds. The police did their duty to their best, and proved themselves, as they always do on great fete days, very strenuous and patient in their hard work of preserving order. This is the first of all the fourteen celebrations in Paris of the national fete instituted by the Emperor marked by grave disaster. Nobody is to blame specially for this special case. But the expenses of the lamplighting, and gas fixing, and fireworking, and other toy-shoppery of the fete, for Paris alone, amounted to several hundred thousand francs. And the reason constantly opposed by Government to the argument of Jules Simon and his like in favor of bringing up the public schools of the "capital of the civilized world" somewhere near a par with the free schools of a Massachusetts village, is—want of funds!

Bookseller Plon has just put forth a new edition of the "Memoirs of Frederick the Great," carefully revised and corrected from the original manuscript; also the fourth volume of the "Correspondence de Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Madame Elizabeth," by Fruillet de Conches; and "Puissance Militaire des Etats Unis d'Amerique" (in view of our late civil war), by M. Roussillon, Professor of Military Law and Administration at the Ecole Imperiale d'Application d'Etat Major. This last-named work, I have the authority of one knowing in the kind, is no occasional catch-penny affair, but like to well repay the perusal of thoughtful American military readers. "Le Martyr du Sud," *i. e.*, "Martyr of the South; or, Prison Life of Jefferson Davis," is the attractive new title of Dr. Craven's book about the man whom President Johnson holds at Fortress Monroe on the charge of murder; which book is announced by a cheap and sprightly daily non-political paper, *Le Soleil*, as presently to appear in its feuilleton. I may as well give the publisher's advertisement in full, after the improved title I stated above. It runs as follows:—"500,000 copies sold in a month, the greatest bookselling success of the age; a success that is fully explained by the part that President Davis has played, as well as by the poignant details which the author of this quite exceptional book has recorded. The work that we are about to translate and *resume* (that is not complimentary to the doctor's style) for French readers, was written from notes furnished by Dr. Craven, ex-surgeon of United States Volunteers and physician of the illustrious prisoner of Fortress Monroe." And, *per contra*, I read in a morning paper that the sometime formidable privateer *Sumter* is presently to be used as a cattle transport boat from Dutch and German to English ports.

Since there is a scrap of paper left, and that the rising generation of the *Tribune's* readers may not idly whine that there is but one spread eagle and Fourth of July in the world, let me commend to their exercise in French the cantata written by poet Banville, and admirably declaimed by Mad'lle. Favart on the stage of the Theatre Francais last Wednesday. Remark, my dear young friends, that the crowded audience (admitted free on that day) swallowed this expanded eagle whole, as readily as you do the aquiline latitudinarianisms of domestic hatching, or as J. Bull does the wildest flying canards of telegrammarian Reuter. Omit, if you please, the last ten stanzas. Here is the first. Miss Favart is supposed to speak directly to France in person:—

"C'est ta fete aujourd'hui, France au noble sourire:
Et tu tremis d'orgueil, et l'Europe t'admire
Fiere et tranquille au bord de tes sillons ouverts;
Car toi qui peux tout vaincre, o deesse, o guerriere,
Tu gardes en tes mains la foudre meurtriere,
Et tu donnes la paix feconde a l'Univers! (!!!)
Claudit jam rivos queri.
—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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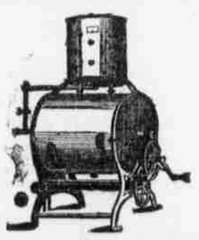

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Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS

OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE

No 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26 8 BOWMAN & LEONARD.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

8 15 Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 6 No. 18 S. EIGHTH ST REET, Philada.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES

CATARRH AND ASTHMA,

Disordered Functions of

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS

MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,

WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

Treated with unprecedented success by

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 2053 Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 2 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.

Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25 rp

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS

21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

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JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,

Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

5-20s, OLD AND NEW.

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

The entire interest of the late management of this Bank having been purchased with the view of effecting an entirely new organization, shares of stock will be disposed of in limited quantities, to respectable parties in business, who may have an interest in a bank in this location. Applications for the stock will be received for a few days, after which a distribution will be made.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,

9 3 tf President.

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

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16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 3 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,

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BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

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BROKERS,

No. 53 S. THIRD Street.

Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds.
5-20s BOUGHT AND SOLD.
7-30s BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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CITY WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GOLD AND SILVER WANTED.

STOCKS AND BONDS, of all descriptions, bought and sold on Commission at the Regular Board of Brokers. 9 5 6t

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s — SEVEN-THIRTIES'

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. H. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866

JOSEPH K. BARNES,

8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 9 19

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,

No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,

9 7 tf 6 10 Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertiliser for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,

8 4 mwfrp Philadelphia.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

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THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),

Also known as the

STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to

DYE, CLEANSE AND FINISH

every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country

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SAMUEL MARSH, President.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pipe, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service

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Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30 6

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

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No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 18 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON CITY September 6, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2) day of October, 1866, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at JEFFERSON BARRACKS RESERVE, near Saint Louis, Missouri, about five thousand barrels of POWDER, composed of cannon, mortar, and musket Powders.

The Powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the Powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,

9 7 fmw11t Chief of Bureau.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

AUGUST 25, 1866.

A Board of Naval Officers, of which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 5th of September next, for the examination of Volunteer Officers who have served not less than two years in the Navy for admission into the Regular Service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of Officers in the Navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Connecticut, giving their own Post Office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES,

9 5 12t Secretary of the Navy.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

w1m 6 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.

1 6w1m G. DIXON

No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A Troublesome Seal.—An instance of the fearless and voracious nature of the seal has occurred during the present season at the salmon fishing near the mouth of the river Ness. It would appear that during the last two months at least a monster seal has been committing fearful depredations among the fish. From the observations of the fishermen, the animal seems to haunt the locality day and night, watching his opportunity for securing a victim, and the number of fish that fall a prey to his insatiable maw must be considerable. After retiring for some distance, and with head above water reconnoitring the operations of the boats and parties on shore, as if watching the convenient moment, he sinks under water, and evidently makes up to the direction of the nets, where he is supposed with the fish as they enter, or are endeavoring to make their escape. The nets have been frequently damaged, and on several occasions fish taken bearing the unmistakable impress of their enemy's delicate taste; in one case a fine grilse was caught having the head and a portion of the shoulders bitten clean away. Every endeavor has been made to shoot the plunderer, and numerous guns and rifles have been brought to bear against him, but without success. Some of the fishermen declare that he is a veteran at the business, and has visited the fishings for the last few years in succession. Whether this be the case or not, he seems adroitly trained to the work, and wary enough to elude all chance of capture. The loss to the fishings must be considerable.—*Inverness Advertiser.*

The Centenary of a London Theatre.—The oldest theatrical edifice in London is Sadler's Wells. O her play houses have been burned or pulled down, and have risen anew from the ashes or the dust, but the odd-looking building in St. John street road, which to the outside observer is quite as much like a chapel or mausoleum as a theatre, is the identical Sadler's Wells which was associated with Grimaldi from his very infancy, and to which the ancient inhabitants of Clerkenwell and Islington were in the habit of walking across the fields. As far as the eye is concerned it has even outlasted the river on the banks of which it was built. When it first arose the stream was one in which goodly fish were caught, and when these had passed away, the quest of tittlebats was long prevalent among the urchins of the neighborhood. At last the portion of the New River near the theatre was completely covered over, and many a patron of the drama who approaches Sadler's Wells by the long walk extending from the gateway to the doors is not aware that a stream flows beneath his feet that once supplied water for aquatic dramas which of old filled the northern suburb with wonder and delight. This year is the one-hundredth of the old theatre's existence. An accident "music house," which apparently answered the purpose of modern "music hall," was pulled down in 1765, and within a very short time the present house was built in its place. Preparations are being made for centenary performances, which will shortly take place.

The Influx of American Tourists into Europe.—The number of American tourists visting England this year is unprecedentedly great, the wealther classes, both in the Northern and Southern States, being only too glad to have a little mental rest and pleasure after the worries and miseries of the civil war. Though Paris is the spot where Americans feel most at home, the majority visit the "old country," and crowds of our "cousins" are now to be found at our principal watering places, and in cities and towns of world-wide celebrity, especially where the English language is spoken. This influx of American visitors is especially gratifying to our shopkeepers, for, owing to the prohibitive tariff now in force in the United States, thousands of articles of both necessity and luxury can be purchased here far cheaper than in the States, even if the purchaser had to pay the duty, which, thanks to Mr. Morrill and his friends, the custom officials levy at New York and other American seaports. Tailors, hatters, hosiers, etc, are thus greatly benefited by this "Yankee exodus," and share with hotelkeepers and railway companies the dollars which are so lavishly disbursed by Americans when on pleasure bent, and which in these "tight" times are more than ordinarily welcome.

The Scotch at Home.—Edinburgh numbers 1530 one-roomed houses, of which 825 contain each six inmates and under, whilst no one of the remaining 705 contain less than that number of occupants. In Glasgow the state of things is still worse; for there the number of one-roomed houses is 2212, of which number 1253 shelter seven human creatures, whilst each of the other 959 dwellings has more than seven inmates. There are in all Scotland no fewer than 7694 houses—If they can be called houses—without windows! and 226,723 houses of only one apartment; proving that nearly one million of the people of Scotland, or nearly one-third of the entire population, are living in houses—places improperly so called—in which neither the comforts nor decencies of life can be secured, and which are thus totally unfit for human habitation. What wonder that working men like to spend as much of their leisure as possible in public houses, and as little of it as possible in their homes.—*Rev. Dr. Begg.*

Tyburn Gate.—It may not be generally known among your readers that the centre portion of this gate, with the clock, is still standing on the premises of Mr. Baker, farmer at Cricklewood, who bought it at the time it was taken down. It consists of a high wooden arch, with two doors; under this arch, in its original position, was a weigh bridge, over which all wagons with goods from the midland and western counties passed, and tolls charged according to weight; the height of the load was restricted to the height of the arch. These wagons were drawn by eight, ten, or more horses, and carried goods and passengers; underneath swung a "dog-basket," which was often occupied by children, or even men, when there was no room in the wagon. The arch and doors, with the old clock over, have been erected at the entrance to a wooden cow-shed, and can be seen from the high road through Cricklewood.—*Notes and Queries.*

Anecdote of Scott.—In the Museum at Abbotsford there is a small Roman *patera*, or goblet, in showing which Sir Walter Scott told the following story:—"I purchased this (said he) at a nobleman's roup near by, at the enormous sum of twenty-five guineas. I would have got it for twenty pence if an antiquary, who knew its value, had not been there and opposed me. However, I was almost consoled by the bitter price it cost by the amusement I derived from an old woman, who had evidently come from a distance to purchase some trifling culinary articles, and who had no taste for the antique. Every successive guinea which we bid for the *patera* this good old lady's mouth grew wider and wider with unsophisticated astonishment, until at last I heard her mutter to herself in a tone which I shall never forget—'Five-and-twenty guineas! It the parritch-pat gangs at that, what will the kail-pat gang for?'"

A Narrow Escape.—A short time since Dr. Wilks left Scarborough, England, for Filey, but did not return home as expected in the evening, and, no tidings of what had become of him reaching Scarborough, no small amount of anxiety was felt for his safety. News came late next day that, although safe, he had a marvellous escape. It appears that he had ventured on the sands, and was overtaken by the tide at a most dangerous spot. Up to the neck in water, he had to remain all night and part of the next day. When relieved he was conveyed to Gayton Waterworks, where he for some time remained in a speechless condition. After some time he was so far convalescent as to allow of his being removed.

The King of Hanover.—King George of Hanover and his descendants may find a consolation which is denied to many of their royal fellow-sufferers in other German States, for their rights as princes of the blood and members of the English peerage secure for them a station in this country which has little cause to envy the lustre of continental royalty. With these high hereditary privileges, and the wealth which, it is to be hoped, they will save out of the wreck of their private fortune, the Guelphs of Hanover will have in these islands a far different lot from that of many other "monarchs retired from business"—a lot which even these, however, do not find altogether unendurable.—*Times.*

Convent Life.—Count de Montalembert is dying. His daughter took the veil at the Sacre Cœur some months since. As an acknowledgment of the great services rendered to the Church of Rome by her distinguished father, his Holiness has granted the young recluse permission to quit her convent during one day in each week, in order to attend her father's death-bed. This is a rare concession. A young lady, the only child of her widowed mother, entered a convent last year. Her mother literally broke her heart from grief, and died. Vainly did her family petition that she might be permitted to take leave of her dying parent in the presence of the clergy summoned to administer the extreme unction. The only concession the Church could be induced to make was that the orphan girl should be permitted to kneel on the pavement of the court-yard whilst the procession accompanying her mother's funeral passed the closed gates of the convent, and thus that she might hear the chant of the attendant priests. This much the Church conceded to filial affection, but no more.—*Paris Letter.*

The Suez Canal.—M. Ferdinand de Lesseps has obtained a considerable triumph in a libel case against two financial journals, the *Conseiller Gazette des Chemins de Fer* and the *Correspondance Autographe.* These papers, in the autumn of last and the spring of this year, published a series of articles systematically running down the Suez Canal Company, presuming to allege that, in consequence of shifting sands, the works were making no progress, and that M. de Lesseps' financial statement to the shareholders was a "romance," and that his figures were not worthy of serious consideration. For these libels M. de Lesseps claimed 250,000f. damages. M. Aubepin, Judge Advocate, "energetically" supported the plaintiff's case, and the court, M. Benoist Champy presiding, awarded against four representatives of the two papers—MM. Nouette de Lorme, De Chanaud, Denechaud, and Soudaine—various sums amounting in the whole to 150,000f., with five years' imprisonment in default of payment.

A Divorce Granted.—A German named Henry Enbonn, having had domestic difficulties at home in Memphis, Tenn., left with the avowed purpose of going to some place where the cholera was raging, in the hope that he would fall a victim to it. He visited St. Louis and other infected cities, but the cholera would not take hold of him, so he went to Nashville, and last Friday drowned himself in the Cumberland river. He left the following for his wife:—

"Dear Lizzie:—Before these lines reach you, the Cumberland will be my grave. You asked for a divorce, and you have one, though in a different way from what you expected. Bless my poor children, as the last token of an unfortunate father. As for yourself, I will abide by the judgment of a merciful tribunal in the other world. Farewell

"Your loving husband, HENRY ENBONN."

NEW APPOINTMENTS BY THE POPE.

A Forthcoming Encyclical.

The Pope has proclaimed Monsignor Ignatius Philip Arkus, Bishop of Damascus, who is now in Rome, Patriarch of Antioch; and Monsignor Joseph Checa, Bishop of Listra *in partibus*, Bishop of Ibarra. The Pope ordained that the new Patriarch of the Syrians, as a special honor, should be proclaimed with the same ceremonial as is observed in the case of Cardinals, when, after their investment with the purple, they are appointed Archbishops of a diocese; and, conformably to this arrangement, Monsignor Arkus, instead of asking the pallium in the ordinary way by a candidature *ad hoc*, was admitted to prefer the request personally. He entered the saloon of the consistory in company with two Syrian bishops, and repeated his vow, to which the Pope made the customary response. *Propedien dabimus.* Monsignor Arkus then rendered thanks to his Holiness, and preached a sermon in the Syrian language, at the same time presenting the Pope with a Latin translation of his discourse. He was afterwards, in accordance with the same ceremonial, received officially by the Pope in the throne-room, and by the Cardinal Secretary of State. The ceremonies were completed by a visit to the tomb of the Holy Apostles, where he was awaited by Cardinal Patrizi, Sub-dean of the Sacred College, in a gala robe, striped with violet, instead of red, as in the case of cardinals.

As the Pope did not pronounce an allocution on this occasion, it is believed that he will hold another consistory in order to give expression to the sentiments entertained about the suppression of the religious orders by the regular clergy of Rome, who are dissatisfied at his long silence. But there are rumors that the protest of the Holy Father will take another form, and that Monsignor Brancaleoni Castellani, Secretary of the Congregation of Briefs, and one of the best Latinists of Rome, is preparing, from the notes of his Holiness, an encyclical to all the bishops of the Catholic world, and that this document, to which the authorities attach great importance, is soon to appear.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc. in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest thereon and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereto.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection," is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 30 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
6 11 mfm Philadelphia.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 9 14 9m

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc. in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest thereon and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured thereto.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 30 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
6 11 mfm Philadelphia.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT.

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

8 PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, as the follow a hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7.30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8.15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Lewistown Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc. and the Lehigh Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Shreve, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION,
Leaves Reading at 6.50 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8.55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1.40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M., Pottsville at 2.45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION,
Leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9.10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11.30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12.30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8.00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 7.15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 and 8.15 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6.35 A. M. and 12.30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8.00 P. M., passing Reading at 1.45 and 11.52 A. M. and 1.48 P. M. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9.45 A. M. and 9.15 P. M., passing Reading at 4.49 and 10.52 A. M., and 11.52 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M and 2.45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11.30 A. M., and 7.15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7.35 A. M. and 1.40 and 4.15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7.30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1.50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.35 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada, the following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 8.30 A. M., 12.45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3.15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD,
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¼, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¼, 6 05, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will no stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6, 9 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾ 5¼, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10 minutes, 8 9 40, 11 40 A. M. 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will no stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 40 minutes A. M., 12 40, 6 40, and 9 20 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾ 6¾ and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ 4 and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾ 5¾, 6¾, 8 05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
[Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot: THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3 30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8 35 A. M., 2 30 and 4 15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M. and 12 25 Noon, and 6 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 2 15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6 00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10 50 A. M., and 2 15 P. M

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BEKKS Street.

4 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866

8 A. M. Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations.

3 P. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due at Cape May, 7 00 P. M.

3 30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7 00 A. M. until 5 00 P. M. That received before 9 00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia.

RETURNING TRAINS.

Leave Cape May at 8 00 A. M., mail, stopping at all Stations on C. M. & M. R. R., and Vineland, Glassboro, and Woodbury. Due 11 37 A. M.

Leave Bridgeton, 7 15 A. M. and 3 50 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3 35 P. M.

Leave Millville 6 55 and 9 44 A. M. and — P. M.

J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent.
West Jersey Salem, and Cape May, and Millville R. Rs.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9 20 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4 45 P. M., arrive at New York 4 10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER General Sup Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington Newark, Elkton Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 30 7 15 and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M. The 7 15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 26 and 10 P. M.

ARRIVE AT PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7 28, 7 58, 10 14, and 11 40 A. M., 4 43 5 16, 7 26, and 10 26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA

Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way-mail 9 20 A. M., Express 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express, 8 25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4 40 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5 25 and 9 23 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—At Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4 20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7 15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast Perryville Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington

Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 20 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
4 16

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation.....$2 25

At 8 A. M. via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2 25

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class..... 1 50

At 8 A. M. 2 and 5 P. M. for Mount Holly, Evansville Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11 30, P. M. for Fish House, Pelmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco Hewitt Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4 30 6 45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00

The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3 30 4 30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells Torresdale Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7 30 A. M. and 2 30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Corning Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington etc. The 2 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem etc. etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Road leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves from Front street about 20 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains. Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 651 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAIN

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On next Monday evening, the 17th inst., the Richings Opera Troupe, as reorganized, will open this house. The initial performance will include Wallace's sublime and pleasant opera of *Maritana*. The cast will embrace Miss Caroline Richings, Messrs. S. Campbell, Matthison, E. Seguin, H. Peakes, Arnold, Wylie, J. Peakes, Boudinot, Misses Zelda Harrison, and Burnett and Mrs. Arnold. Seats may be secured on and after Thursday next, at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—In order to accommodate many persons who could not visit this theatre during last week, in consequence of the warmth of the atmosphere, Vestvali has concluded to repeat *Bel Demonio* for three nights more, when it must positively give way to another novelty, founded on Bulwer's beautiful story entitled "Night and Morning." The new play is called *A Marriage Certificate*.

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Earnshaw has determined to reduce the prices of admission to this theatre, in order to place it within the means of everybody to visit this beautiful new first-class dramatic temple. During the present week the Worrell Sisters will appear in an entirely new bill, assisted by Mr. T. L. Donnelly, and the entire new company of the American. The burletta of *Fra Diavolo* is to be produced this evening for the first time in this city with an excellent cast of characters. This will be followed by the comic drama called *Crossing the Line*, in which Misses Irene and Jennie Worrell will execute their wonderful and pleasing double clog dance. The performance will conclude with the beautiful nautical drama of *Black-Eyed Susan*. Dr. W. P. Cunnington, the accomplished *chef d'orchestre* at this theatre, adds a great attraction to the performance in the selection and execution of a number of beautiful musical gems.

NEW WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening the celebrated drama, adapted from the French, of *A Romance of a Poor Young Man*, will be produced with new scenery and appointments, and a splendid cast. Mr. Frank Mayo and Mrs. Agnes Perry sustain the principal *roles* of "Manuel" and "Marguerite," supported by Mr. J. B. Roberts, Misses Effie Germon and Annie Graham, Mesdames Walcot, Chester, and Chapman, and Messrs. Walcot, Fawcett, Chester, and Chapman. The performances of Mr. Mayo and Mrs. Perry created quite a *furor* in Boston, where they have just concluded a very successful engagement. As they are comparatively new to the Philadelphia public, we trust that they will be kindly received.

THE NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, the famous "Irish Boy" and "Yankee Girl," give their initial performance here this evening. Mr. Florence gives us his inimitable "Paddy O'Rafferty" and the "Returned Volunteer," and Mrs. Florence appears with him in the ever-popular protean extravaganza of the *Young Actress*, in which she sustains eight different characters.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Mr. Robert Heller will positively appear every evening in his *Salle Diabolique*. He will positively play upon ghosts, upon the piano, upon words, and upon the better feelings of his audience. He has prepared an extraordinary programme for this evening, and as many of his friends, patrons, and admirers as can get into his *Salle* should be present to witness his wonderful, versatile, and pleasing acts.

ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Carncross & Dixey have arranged an admirable programme for the present week. The new comical burlesques of the *City Cars* and the *Pawnbroker's Ghost* will be given this evening, with the usual melange of ballads, jokes, music, etc.

THE BUISLAY FAMILY.—This troupe, so successful here, did not finish their engagement in Baltimore last week. They performed three nights only, and then closed up in consequence of the illness of two of the brothers Buislay, and the death of a child of Mons. Henry Agoust, the great juggler, in New York. The Buislays open at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York city, this evening, for a two weeks' engagement. Messrs. Platte & King, the proprietary managers, will visit Philadelphia shortly to perfect arrangements to have their troupe perform at the Academy of Music during the Christmas and New Year holidays.

IRA ALDRIDGE ROBBED.—This well-known colored tragedian, while at the theatre at Rieff, had his lodgings entered by robbers, and the whole of his jewelry, including two gold watches, nine rings, four of them set with valuable brilliants, a brooch set with fifty-two brilliants, and all his other presents and relics of his deceased wife, also bills of exchange, bankers' and other acknowledgments, contracts, etc., stolen. Mr. Aldridge's loss in cash alone is said to have been nearly ten thousand silver roubles.

THE SPIRITUAL CHARLATANS.—The Davenport brothers are still at work on the continent. After remaining at Brussels a month, during which time they gave *Seances* nearly every night, they visited Liege, a large manufacturing town in Belgium, where they remained five nights. In Louvain the Brothers were particularly successful among the students of the University. Two exhibitions have been given in Namur. The Brothers go to Charleroi next, and after visiting a few other towns in Belgium, proceed to Holland.

THE TRENTON TRAGEDIAN.—John E. McCullough took a benefit on August 3, at the Opera House, San Francisco, appearing to a crowded house as "Gloster," in *Richard III.* Mr. McCullough is one of the most promising of American actors. About eight years ago he filled the position of "utility man" in one of our Philadelphia theatres, and by hard study and unwearied industry alone has risen to his present position.

MISS KATHARINE JOSEPHINE BATEMAN.—This distinguished actress is still quite unwell, and she will be unable to fill her engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre in this city for some weeks. Mr. John Brougham will "fill up her time" at the Walnut. Kate's property is estimated at $750,000, a good return for ten years of the life of an actress. It will be gratifying to her relatives to know that she is not poor.

COUNT JOHANNES' DAUGHTERS.—Avonia Jones' engagement at the Theatre Royal, Leeds, England, originally for a very limited time, has been so successful that it has extended to nearly a month. *East Lynne* and *Leah* have been the only pieces played.

BROUGHAM'S LAST.—A new Irish drama has been written for Dan Bryant by Messrs. Brougham and Morford. It is called the *Bells of Shandon*, and its plot has to do with those church-bells which Father Prout long ago so sweetly immortalized.

A NEW PLAY.—James Pilgrim, of the New American Theatre, is engaged in writing a new sensation drama, in four acts, of recent events, one act in each city of Alexandria, Va., Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

BOUCICAULT'S LAST.—The *Long Strike* is the title of Boucicault's new piece, to be produced at the Lyceum, London, with Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault in the cast.

AN OLD THEATRE.—Sadler's Wells, the oldest theatre in London, has been standing just a hundred years.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE IN NEW YORK.

Third Day.

The Book Trade Sale was resumed this morning by Messrs. Leavitt, Streebigh & Co. The attendance was not so large as on the previous day. The extensive invoice of D. Appleton & Co., covering thirty-one pages of the catalogue, was offered. The prices realized at this sale have averaged thus far fifteen per cent. more than at the spring sale. The books of Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, brought several thousand dollars more than was anticipated. The catalogue of William W. Harding, of Philadelphia, last evening sold very well, many of his lots realizing wholesale rates.

The invoice of Appleton & Co., this morning, included many old books, for which there was no brisk demand, and the result was that the prices obtained were not one-half of the retail rates. Good books, however, have sold well. Fifteen large volumes of "Benton's Abridements of the Debates of Congress" brought $1·62 a volume. The retail price is $5. "Benton's Thirty Years' View" sold at $1·80 a volume. Retail price $4. "Buckley's History of Civilization" brought $2·50 a volume; "Burton's Cyclopædia of Wit and Humor," $3 a volume; J. C. Calhoun's works, $1·88; "Cooke's Life of Stonewall Jackson," $2; Dickens' Novels, twenty-four volumes, sold at $2·75 each; "The Speeches of General Dix," 2 volumes, published at $3·50, brought 50 cents a volume; "Guizot's History of Civilization," 9 volumes, 60 cents each; "Life of Archbishop Hughes," $1·90; "Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy," $3; the Works of Lord Macaulay, $3·28 a volume; twenty sets of Marryat's novels sold at from 75 to 90 cents a volume; "Mill's Political Economy," $2·25 a volume; "Modern British Essayists," 8 volumes, $1·30 each.

This afternoon the invoices of Messrs. Rutter & Co., Philadelphia; Taber & Brother, New Bedford, Mass.; L. Prang & Co., and Fisher & Denison, New York; and Degen, Estes & Co., Boston, will be sold.—*N. Y. Eve. Post, 8th inst.*

THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.

A Statement by Mr. Sperry.

Mr. N. D. Sperry, Secretary of the National Union Committee, who joined the members at the Astor House meeting, makes a statement concerning the split in that body. He says:—

According to the votes of the Committee recorded on the books, the "headquarters" of the Committee and the place of the meetings were fixed at the "Astor House," New York city.

All meetings of the Committee, special or otherwise, have been called by the Chairman and Secretary, unless otherwise fixed by adjournment. According to the record of the Committee, the meeting should have been held in New York. Neither had the "four" who called the Philadelphia meeting (one of whom, by-the-way, has since withdrawn from the Committee) any right to call a meeting under the circumstances, for that duty belonged to the Chairman and Secretary. And here let me say that neither the Chairman nor the Secretary had been called upon to give notice of a meeting of the Committee, consequently they could not have refused.

After the irregular call of the "four" members of the committee at an unauthorized place, namely, Philadelphia, as I have plainly shown by the votes to be such, I consulted with the Chairman of the Committee, and it was agreed that if there was to be a meeting it should be a legal one in every sense. Consequently a "call" was issued for a meeting of the Committe in a legal manner, and at its "headquarters," as designated by its own vote. Inasmuch as the "four" who had called the Philadelphia meeting had fixed Monday, the 3d instant, as a time convenient for them to attend, we fixed the meeting at the Astor House at the same time in a spirit of accommodation.

In accordance with the above mentioned "calls," fifteen met at Philadelphia under the informal call, and eight in New York under the legal or formal call. There being no quorum present, the New York meeting voted to adjourn, the time of the next meeting to be agreed upon by the Executive Committee (a majority of whom were present at the New York meeting): and that two weeks' notice should be given, so that there might not be any excuse for a quorum not being present. But the Philadelphia portion of the Committee voted to transact their business, in violation of the rules established by their own votes, without a quorum, only fifteen of the forty members being present; thus following the extreme radical usage of overriding any constitutional or legal barrier to a proposed course of action which seems likely to promote their success; while at the same time they pass solemn judgment upon three of their fellow-members, and sentence them to expulsion from the Committee, without even a hearing or catechizing them upon their views on that standard of Union orthodoxy, the platform adopted at Baltimore at the time the Committee were chosen. I know not what rule of action, or principle, could have governed their counsels, except it be that fanaticism never reasons. With the above facts I leave the matter to an impartial public, assuring them that, notwithstanding the action of a minority of the Committee, I am, as ever, sound on the principles of the Convention which made me a member of the "National Union Committee."

Very respectfully, N. D. SPERRY,
Secretary of National Union Committee.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE.

At Elyria, Ohio, the Presidential party had a brief village reception. The following, which is found in a report published in the Chicago *Times*, requires no comment:—

One significant individual, with a radical idea of hospitality, groaned. "You will groan worse than that," said the President, "for the agonies of the damned are heavy."

Mr. Seward Tells a Story.

Mr. Seward advanced and said he had not time to make a speech, but he would tell them a story. "There are two sections in this country—the North and the South. The North is all right, isn't it? (Cries of "Yes." Now I'll tell you about the South:—

"There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise,
He jumped into a bramble bush
And scratched out both his eyes.'

"That's the South; but the story goes on:—

"'When he saw his eyes were out,
With all his might and main,
He jumped into another bush
And scratched them in again.'

"Now, we are going to help the South to scratch them in again." (Loud cheers and laughter.)

—A gentleman living in the Rue d'Honore, at Paris, is in the habit of visiting Arcachon every year during the bathing season. One day last year, while walking in his garden, M. X., to amuse his children, planted his walking stick (which had a gilt knob to it), in one of the flower-beds. Being shortly after obliged to hurry to the station, to take the train to Paris, M. X. forgot the walking-stick, which he had stuck in the ground. Having returned this season to Arcachon, his surprise may be imagined, when on visiting his garden, M. X. discovered that his walking-stick had taken root, and was become a young tree, covered with leaves and flowers, the top of the tree still being surmounted by the gilt knob. M. X. shows this wonderful tree with the greatest delight to all friends.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

Sale on Tuesday morning.
COAL SCUTTLES.

At 9 o'clock, in lots of 1 dozen or more 35 dozen Galvanized and Japanned wood bottom Coal Scuttles.
WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE.
Also a large assortment of English and American White Granite C. C. and Edge Plates.
TUMBLERS, PRESERVING JARS, ETC.
200 dozen Table Tumblers and Ale Glasses, 100 dozen quart Fruit Jars, and other Glassware.
FRENCH CHINA GOODS.
Richly decorated Vases, motto Mugs, Colognes, Liquor Sets, Wine Bottles, Decanters, Chapels, Crucifixes, Spittoons, Tea Sets, Card Baskets, Cups and Saucers, Match Boxes, etc
HOISTING TUBS, SHOW CASE, ETC.
Also, two Hoisting Tubs, one Counter Show Case, a lot of Looking-Glasses.
WHIP-PLAITING MACHINE.
Also, a machine for Plaiting Whips. 9 8 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5 18 3 No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY NOTIONS, ETC., by Catalogue, On Wednesday,
September 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 800 lots new and desirable goods which will be found well worthy the attention of buyers. 9 10 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2 18

WANTS.

$20,000.—WANTED AS A PARTNER, an active business man having the above capital, with a view to extending a first-class protected manufacturing business patronized by United States Government. Address "Go-ahead," this office. 9 7 3t*

$2000.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH Two Thousand Dollars, either silent or active, with a view of extending a first-class manufacturing business. Address Box No. 1561, Philadelphia Post Office. 9 8 2t*

FURNITURE, BEDDING ETC.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

FURNITURE REDUCED
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT

During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
2 10 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street

CHARLES E. CLARK,
No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,
BEDDING
AND
COTTAGE FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows.
Best Quality of Spring Mattresses.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down.
Comfortables and Blankets. 9 5 wsm2m

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

BEDDING
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH.

Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.

AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 S. TENTH Street,
9 7 mwsm5p Below Arch.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

EVANS & WATSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

OFF THE TRACK!
BEST BREAD EVER MADE!
AERATED BREAD,
MADE WITHOUT YEAST, HANDS, OR FERMENTATION.

Never SOUR—a perfect protection against CHOLERA. It is raised by Carbonic Acid Gas, which is the best known DISINFECTANT.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD if it can be proved by competent witnesses that it is unhealthy.

MADE WHOLLY BY MACHINERY.
CURES DYSPEPSIA SURE!
Call for it at your Grocery.

FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 3 mw(1m8p) No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of
FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 5

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
6m5 No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

FALL OPENING,
1866.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Having completed the extensive alterations in HIS STORES,

WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10,
A FULL AND HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
Embracing all the Newest Goods of the Season. 9 8 6trp

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10,
A FULL LINE OF
PIM BROS.' PLAIN AND PLAID
IRISH POPLINS,
9 8 6t OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

SIX CASES OF FINE BLANKETS
Slightly imperfect will be sold at a large reduction.

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS
LARGE BLANKETS,
Slightly damaged, suitable for Hotel or Family use, will be sold low.

HURON BLANKETS,
Heaviest and Best Blankets Made.
Manufactured for, and sold only by
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m

WE HAVE THE LARGEST
AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF
BLANKETS
IN PHILADELPHIA,
Comprising Some Sixty-three Different Qualities.

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
All Sizes and Qualities, and Lowest Prices.
Crib and Cradle Quilts,
Worsted Coverlets,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m

PRICE & WOOD
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED:

5000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18½ cents a yard.
1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1·25 a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, $1, $1·12½, and $1·25 a yard.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, up to $1·25 a yard.
Domet Flannels, 31½ up to 90 cents.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31½, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25 cents.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.

JUST OPENED:

One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
White Goods, very cheap.
A large assortment of Hosiery,
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.
A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.

PRICE & WOOD.
8 18 1 N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths, at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
6 4 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH LINEN GOODS.

French Linen Sheetings,
Pillow Linens,
Table Cloths,
Fringed Towels,
Napkins and Doylies,

Of Real French Manufacture; hand-spun, for sale by
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
Importers of Linens, Etc.,
9 10 mw3t No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

SPLENDID DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH,
Of Different Sizes and Qualities,
FOR SALE BY
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
Importers of Linens and House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
9 10 mw3t No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

MOSQUITO NETS
AND
NETTING.

Persons returning to the city are respectfully informed that we have now on hand, and ready for immediate use,

Patent Umbrella Mosquito Nets,
FOR SINGLE OR DOUBLE BEDS, CRIBS, CRADLES, ETC.,
OF ALL THE REQUIRED SIZES AND COLORS.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.
9 7 mw3t rp

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.,
Invite the attention of Cash buyers
AT WHOLESALE,
To their Stock of
FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.
Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates. [8 17 1m
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

No. 1024 CHESNUT street.
TO LADIES
About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc. etc.
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT street. No. 1024 CHESNUT street.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
9 1 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK

CARPETINGS.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE NINTH, PHILADELPHIA,
ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,
In every style and variety. [9 4 3m

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.
NOTICE.—MR. SARGENT will return to the city and resume business September 1. Orders received as usual at MASON & CO.'S, No. 807 Chesnut street. 8 17 1m rp

DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.
RICH PLAID POPLINS,
CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
We are now in daily receipt of
NEW FALL
AND
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
FROM LATE ARRIVALS,
AND NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA AUCTION SALES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
9 10 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

FRENCH MERINOES,
FRENCH CASHMERES,
NEW GOODS FROM THE LATE NEW YORK AUCTIONS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9 10 3t Above Willow.

PARIS BIARRITZ CLOTHS,
IN CHOICE SHADES,
FROM THE NEW YORK AUCTION SALES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9 10 3t Above Willow.

SILK-FACED POPLINS,
SILK-FACED EPINGLES,
IN CHOICE COLORINGS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
9 10 3t Above Willow.

1866.
FALL FASHIONS
DEMAND
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS
THE LATEST STYLES
ARE NOW MADE
VERY LIGHT.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts have been THROWN ASIDE AS USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE, and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability, and Economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

This POPULAR SKIRT is UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED by the FASHION MAGAZINES, and OPINIONS of the PRESS GENERALLY.

At WHOLESALE by the Exclusive and Sole Owners of the PATENT.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY.
WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,
No. 97 CHAMBERS,
AND
Nos. 79 and 81 READE Streets,
NEW YORK.

Also, at WHOLESALE by the LEADING JOBBERS. [8 25 smw3trp

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 9 3m